from the Author

REMARKS

ON THE

DEFICIENCY OF GRAIN,

occasioned by the bad Harvest of 1799;

ON THE MEANS OF

PRESENT RELIEF,

AND OF

FUTURE PLENTY.

WITH

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

ACCOUNTS OF ALL CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED,

With the PRICES from 1697 to the 10th October 1800;

AND ALSO SEVERAL OTHER TABLES.

BY

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REMARKS,

&c.

PART I.

On the Deficiency of Grain, occasioned by the bad Harvest of 1799; *and on the Misapprehensions which take place respecting Corn.*

PERHAPS there never was a time more perilous than the present, when error might effect more mischief, and factious or evil-minded persons take greater advantage of prejudices, by no means confined to the lowest ranks. Some favourite notions in respect to abundance, artificial scarcity, forestalling, &c. have so strongly taken possession of the public mind, that it seems a most ungrateful and unpromising task

to endeavour to draw a due attention to the real state of the present distress, and to the means of relief from it. Every effort of the kind, whether in writing or in conversation, has been received with impatience; and nothing but the most determined desire to be serviceable, could induce any man to attempt to remove the delusions which prevail. It is, indeed, a painful duty to combat the extravagant expectation of immediate relief from government or parliament—an expectation that must end in popular disappointment and discontent*. In the discharge of that duty I can have no claim to the public attention, except that which may arise from the habit of examining, and of reflecting on such subjects. We have fallen into distress. I think it necessary to state, without reserve, the nature, progress, and extent

* Government has stopped the Distilleries: the making starch from wheat, or vinegar from grain, is also prevented; and the export of rice. Bounties are offered on the importation of wheat, flour, rice, and Indian corn; and our fleets and armies are fed as much as possible from foreign countries.

tent of that distress; we shall then be able to judge how far we have the remedy in our power, and especially the prevention of the return of the same emergency.

Our present difficulties are so dependent on and blended with those which arose from the bad harvest of 1799, that I shall include the whole of that period in the observations I have to make.

During the last winter and spring, the public mind was distracted and misled by contradictory opinions, maintained openly in parliament, and elsewhere. The mass of the people, whenever the price of provisions is uncommonly high, impute it to monopoly and iniquitous practices, and are, of course, in a state of irritation: but when men of weight and respectability, to whom the country looks up for information, re-echo and encourage those opinions; and when such men assert that no extraordinary measures are necessary—that there is no real deficiency nor grounds for such prices;

it is a natural and necessary consequence that the ignorant multitude will be misled into the greatest extravagance and outrage, and many of them will miserably forfeit their lives. And the calamity is aggravated; for when tumult and disorder take place, there will be an end of all management, and the beginning of the most destructive waste.

It was incumbent on parliament to consider and discuss the probable consequences of the preceding harvest; but it is highly to be lamented, that men should, without due examination of a subject which requires the fullest inquiry and information, declare opinions so likely to prevent economy and good management—opinions taken from the notions of their neighbourhood, or the limited circle under their eye. Some men, hampered with systems, indulge in philosophical and speculative opinions ill adapted to sudden and extraordinary emergencies; and other very respectable men argue, that on the whole of the crop there was little or no deficiency, because they have not found

found it on the finest spots in Kent, or in fertile parts of the country towards the west*. It would have been bad indeed if there had not been a good produce in some places, to make amends for a great or total deficiency in others. Yet it seems probable, that, taking the whole of the island, the crop of 1799 was not two thirds of the usual consumption. It should be recollected, that in many parts of Great Britain, and especially the most populous, an inconsiderable proportion for the year's consumption is grown even in plentiful seasons; and probably there was not, at the period of the discussions alluded to, a sufficiency for a few weeks supply.

The difficulty of obtaining satisfactory information

* It has been proved by a strict survey, that Messrs. Davies and Webb's statements were perfectly unfounded, and the gentlemen of the county, who made the examination, found the deficiency was much more than was supposed even by those who thought it the greatest; and instead of a large number of stacks of old wheat, only three were found in the extensive district in question; the account of which inquiry is in the hands of a person in a very distinguished situation.

formation of the stock in every part of the country, is obvious. I shall not dispute whether there was a deficiency of one half, one third, or one fourth of the usual produce. From an examination of persons and letters from every part of England (quantity and quality considered), there was reason to believe the deficiency was more than one third.

I have not seen any man sufficiently informed to give an opinion on the subject, who did not, on discussion, from his own knowledge and information, prove that the harvest of 1799 would be found very inadequate to the whole of the consumption of Great Britain and its dependencies. It was well known that in some exposed parts near one third of the wheat had been shed by high winds previous to the harvest; and in general it was found, that one third of sheaves beyond the usual quantity were required to obtain a quarter of wheat: however, supposing the deficiency to have been only one fourth, if the public were not warned, and convinced of that deficiency, and will not

adopt

adopt some extraordinary measures and management, famine would be as certain, though not so early, as if there were a deficiency of one half; and this reasoning, which was so applicable to the emergency occasioned by the harvest of 1799, is certainly not less applicable to our actual circumstances. If it were only a doubtful case, the legislature must calculate on possible deficiency, and must not venture to depend on mere speculation, nor risk the chance of being deceived on such a subject. If we should be mistaken in our opinions that the deficiency is great, we shall at least have manifested an anxiety to provide against the greatest of all public calamities; and the worst result from unnecessary precaution will be a temporary rise of prices, which will, in some manner, be ultimately paid by the rich, and which also, by checking the consumption, will be, in some degree, compensated by plenty and by low prices. But if, on the contrary, we take it for granted that there is no necessity for precautions, how great will be our responsibility! We should leave no measures untried to provide

against

against a possible famine,—a calamity which, although it may not visit us in its severest forms, is, as is well known, usually followed by distempers often more destructive than famine itself.

It is said there is danger in stating such matters to the public; but surely there is a disregard of all safety in not explaining to the country the necessity of extraordinary measures. To determine not to enforce management, that is, not to take any efficacious means of remedying the evil—not to warn the country of its situation—is most strange and improvident. Besides, the question has been agitated, doubtful opinions prevail, and the minds of the people cannot be composed so well as by a full and complete investigation. The returns made by the Custodes Rotulorum in November 1795 were so incomplete, that it was found impossible to state a result of the whole. A return of each parish from the minister and parish officers is suggested as the best mode of obtaining information; but such experience as I have of

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the country tells me, it will be very imperfect. Others have proposed to employ excise officers, which could answer no good purpose: the farmers would not communicate; the excise men would gladly accept any information given; and a survey would be ineffectual, it being very difficult to judge of corn in the straw, and nearly impossible to decide how it will yield.

It may be observed, that although much evidence has not been published, the select committee of the House of Commons was in possession of good information from many individuals, and from an extensive correspondence with almost every part of the island; and however some might at that time be doubtful of these facts, they are no longer matter of opinion, but of proof. It is known that an infinitely greater proportion of the people were fed on barley and oats, than ever had been supposed; that 472,991 quarters of wheat, and 60,413 cwt. of wheaten flour was imported in the last quarter of 1799, and 950,867 quarters of wheat and flour before 10th of October 1800;

and yet with these two powerful circumstances operating, which ought to have created a superfluity, if there had been no scarcity, yet it is known that it was necessary immediately to begin on the new crop, in consequence of the old one being absolutely exhausted; so much so, that in many instances they began to thresh for the supply of the neighbourhood the very day the corn was brought into the barns; and millers and others from distant counties, so late as the latter end of the present month of October, resorted to the London market for foreign wheat, our own growth not coming fast enough to the markets to supply the demand.

The crops of barley, oats, and potatoes of 1799, although not deficient in point of quantity, were much so when the quality was considered. In some parts the potatoes had almost entirely failed; in other situations there was the usual quantity, but the quality was bad. In many farms the oats and barley were not thought worth bringing into the barns, and

remained

remained on the fields till Christmas: unfortunately, too, the export of oats and barley was strictly prohibited from Ireland, and the principal northern ports, from whence we usually receive the greatest supplies of those articles.

Upon the whole, it was most evident that, through an inclement season, the worst ever experienced, the deficiency in the crops of 1799 was greater than the deficiency of 1796. The common substitutes, barley, oats, and potatoes were, in 1796, good in quality and moderate in price *: but in the last winter they were the contrary; and the supply from abroad, in 1796, had been far beyond what there was reason to expect this year, and therefore more extraordinary measures were necessary. That statement, fairly made, contributed to suspend and

* The price does not always mark the degree of scarcity; but it was early in the last winter, the season when it is generally lowest, as high or higher than it had been in the spring or summer of 1796, the time it generally is the higheſt.

and remove mischievous opinions that the scarcity was artificial, and convinced the people of the necessity of œconomizing wheat, the most necessary of all grain. They felt that it was the duty of the legislature to enforce regulations for the public good, and were ready to submit cheerfully to measures suited to the emergency. It is not the disposition of our countrymen to be improperly alarmed or discouraged, when fairly convinced that the necessity results from a dispensation of Providence; when they find that we have the means of relief within ourselves, and when they see that proper economy in all ranks and conditions is only wanted, and that the remedy will not be attended with material inconvenience compared to the necessity. That which is called alarm produced attention, and a thousand little savings, which even no laws could effect: and the high price, added to the alarm, do so at present; and the total saving of the present year, though resulting from the very partial and inadequate resource of voluntary reduction in the consumption of private families,

lies, was very considerable: but until warned and convinced of the necessity, and that it is not an artificial scarcity, the public will not adopt that management which alone can save us from extreme distress.

It was a decrease of the consumption by the use of substitutes, and a greater degree of economy which took place three months earlier, and not an importation, that preserved us from famine in 1796, notwithstanding the quantity that came from abroad was one-third more than had ever been imported before, and much more than we could with any certainty expect this year: and so far from overstocking the market, the imported corn, except the part entirely spoiled, was very nearly consumed at the end of the next harvest, which was early; and in the year 1797, the import was 456,903 qrs. or more than double the amount that used to be deemed a considerable importation *.

Instead

* The harvest of 1794 was deficient, and perhaps there seldom has been a smaller stock of wheat in the country than when

Instead of deficiency, in the wheat crop, of one-third, it was not supposed to be, at most, one-fifth; and it was of a good quality and well got in; and it yielded well, weighing 60 lbs. per bushel *. The natural substitutes, barley, oats, peas, beans, and potatoes were then well harvested, plentiful, of a good quality, and at a moderate price; they were this year, unfortunately, in great part very bad in quality, and comparatively as dear as wheat, and the supply of these articles from abroad was much more

when it was succeeded by a scanty crop in 1795, so much so, that instead of having a due seasoning, and coming into consumption after Christmas, necessity required the immediate use of it.

* Yet it was thought advisable by the committee of that day, that the usual consumption of wheat should be reduced one third, and that the whole of the wheat, except five pounds of bran, should be used in making bread; but when there was a deficiency of at least one third, and all those circumstances, which were then so highly favourable, were, during last winter, in an alarming degree, the reverse, we did not think it necessary to adopt any effectual measure.

more deficient than the supply of wheat. The principal ports of the Baltic were shut to the exportation of all grain except wheat, and the export from Ireland was likewise prohibited.

Previously to this present year we had but three times, during a century, imported twenty-three days consumption; and one of those importations, as already observed, namely in 1796, amounted to 820,381 qrs. of wheat, and 205,866 cwt. of flour, or, according to the best calculations, thirty-nine days consumption.

The preceding crop (in 1795) was plentiful and good in all other countries, which was by no means the case of the harvest of 1799, any-where in the north of Europe, nor in the north of France; and it appears also, that never but twice before, during a century, did the importation amount to 500,000 qrs. of wheat, viz. in 1775 and 1783.

We have but once imported grain from Africa, namely 30,840 qrs. in 1796, from the Cape

Cape of Good Hope and from the coast of Barbary. The quality of that grain is not suited to the English markets: great part of what has ever been imported from thence has been re-exported to Portugal, &c. Neither have we imported corn from any other part of the Mediterranean, according to our Custom-House accounts. Although grain is not a conductor of the plague, the intercourse with those parts where that distemper rages, must be very difficult.

Whatever corn could be spared from the African ports principally went to the nearest markets in the Mediterranean, where the price was nearly as with us; corn being as dear at Constantinople and different parts of the Levant, then cut off from Egypt, as it was here. It appeared that Lower Egypt could not subsist the French army then in that country. The Beys in possession of Upper Egypt did not suffer corn to go down the Nile.

Syria was over-run by great armies; and had not

not the Turkish forces secured all the corn in those parts, there would have been a great demand in the neighbouring markets. The Greek Islands do not subsist themselves. The Eastern generally receive wheat from Natolia, Syria, and Lydia, the others from Thessaly and the Morea; and when the latter countries have any to spare, they usually find a good market in the Adriatic. Italy, which had been recently ravaged, took, at a great price, all that Sicily could furnish; and letters from that island mentioned, that the emperor had applied to the king of Naples for a supply from thence. In respect to the remainder of the coasts of the Mediterranean, the south of France will not send us any corn, and Spain scarcely raises sufficient for her own inhabitants. We could not depend, therefore, on supplies in any degree considerable from Spain or France, nor could we from the Low Countries. There was a general prohibition: even a lax government, and a higher price than could be got within the countries laſt alluded to, did not give us a

chance of receiving from thence any material quantity.

It has been already observed, that the ports of Ireland were shut even against the export of potatoes and biscuit, which was not the case in respect to the latter in the year 1796. Although the exportation of grain from Ireland was prohibited, during a part of that year we imported from thence 286,416 qrs. of oats, and 76,705 bolls of oatmeal, and a number of ships took in provisions there. We had therefore nowhere to look for a supply, except from the north of Europe and America. According to accounts of last spring from the latter country, the price of flour had risen so much, that, with the expence of freight and charges, it could hardly be afforded at our market at the price to be expected. But the price became so great here, that the following quantity of corn (considerably more than expected) was imported into Great Britain from the American States and Canada, in the three quarters ending Oct. 10, 1800:

American

	American States.	*Canada.*
Barley	495 qrs.	169 qrs.
Beans	3 qrs.	
Rye	672 qrs.	
Rye-meal	2316 cwt.	
Wheat	8449 qrs.	8518 qrs.
Wheat-flour	237,138 cwt.	6156 cwt.
Indian corn	3,494 qrs.	
Indian meal	34 cwt.*	

From the north of Europe only, any very considerable quantity could be expected; and yet, in the Prussian territories, the wheat crop was so bad that, according to the expression of correspondents, it was not shipable.

The crop of 1799, in Poland, also was very indifferent; but very considerable quantities of

* Part of the tobacco grounds, particularly in Virginia, now produce wheat; but Pennsylvania, which formerly exported great quantities of that grain, now grows hardly sufficient for its own consumption. The Hessian fly, and swarms of grasshoppers, are said to occasion this failure in the culture of wheat.

of former crops have been had from thence through the Prussian ports, wheat being preserved several years in that country in stanks in a sandy soil covered with lime. It is, however, known, that supplies from thence are uncertain, and liable to interceptions.

The greatest quantity of wheat ever imported into Great Britain in one year from the north of Europe, during a century preceding 1796, was 329,281 quarters; but in the last-mentioned year we imported 753,356 quarters of wheat, and 15,535 cwt. of flour, equal to about 5178 quarters, viz. from—

	WHEAT. *Qrs.*	FLOUR. *Cwt.*
Denmark	17,184	
Sweden	18,174	
Russia	102,126	702
Prussia	296,180	
Poland	126,790	
Germany	192,902	14,832
Total from the north of Europe	753,356	15,534
Importations from America	2,697	143,833
Total importation	756,053	159,367

being

being in the whole 809,175 quarters, considerably more than we could have expected the present year with certainty from thence; but the very extraordinary prices of this year have procured for us the large quantity already mentioned.

I calculate on twelve millions of inhabitants at least in England, Scotland, Wales, Guernsey, Jersey, Gibraltar, and in parts of the West Indies and other dependencies furnished with corn from this island, two-thirds only of which inhabitants are supposed in time of scarcity to consume wheaten bread, the other third consuming oaten, barley and rye bread, either separately or mixed*. At the common computation (which is admitted to be nearly exact) of one quarter per head, the consumption will be yearly

* Consumption,

Yearly	8,000,000
Monthly	666,666
Weekly	153,846
Daily	21,978

yearly eight millions of quarters*: the best opinions seem to agree that the crop of 1799 was not so much as two-thirds of a crop necessary

* It is not so probable as it appears, that an army and navy of 800,000 men must consume more British corn than they did as individuals, particularly those that were peasants; a great part of them were artificers or manufacturers, and consumed nearly as much provision as they now do in the army or navy. The equipment of expeditions certainly requires an extraordinary quantity of provisions; but when we consider how very large a proportion of the army and navy is abroad, and fed in great part from foreign countries, and that a considerable proportion of the provisions is not the article which we are now most anxious to save, it is probable that on the whole the army and navy do not consume more British corn than they did in the state of husbandmen and manufacturers. Not only the present scarcity has been imputed to the war, but it has been supposed that our importations of corn have been greatly limited in consequence of the war. We never import corn from the Mediterranean. Even in peace, we could not expect much from Spain: and from France, in the year of scarcity 1728, we imported only 2,088 quarters; in the year 1765, 29,748 quarters; in 1767, the greatest quantity ever imported from thence, 53,825 quarters; in 1768, 23,072 quarters; and in 1783, after the very bad harvest of 1782, only 21,594 quarters.

sary for the usual consumption of Great Britain and its dependencies.

Deficiency, or one-third of consumption, = 2,666,666 quarters; which it became necessary to supply from the stock in hand of the former crop (the premature consumption of which would produce scarcity the ensuing year), or by importation.

It may be remarked, that as this calculation is founded on a comparative amount of the former crop, a perfect correctness as to the number of inhabitants is not absolutely necessary; nor is it possible to make a perfect calculation, unless,

quarters. These years of scarcity were in times of peace; and it is remarkable, that, notwithstanding these importations from France were inconsiderable, the price of wheat in that country, in the years in question, were comparatively very low. But on this subject it seems most to the point to observe, that, notwithstanding the distresses that must be expected in a state of war, the price of corn, and of other provisions, has been as low during periods of the most extensive warfare as in times of profound peace.

less, like the Chinese, we should annually number the people, and ascertain the state of the crops. But the estimate, thus adopted, seems sufficient to elucidate the details which I shall think it necessary to exhibit, knowing that general assertions make little impression, and that certain facts are necessary to guide an opinion.

Several accounts of corn exported to, and imported from all parts, and other tables which will interest and inform the attentive reader, will be annexed in an Appendix: they may be useful in explanation of our prospect of supply.

Although the importation for several weeks past has been inconsiderable, the quantity imported since December last has on the whole far exceeded the expectations of those whom it was reasonable to suppose the best informed; and as little more is expected during the present quarter, it may be considered as nearly the importation of the year.

	Qrs.
Wheat imported between the 4th of January and the 10th of October 1800	858,726
Wheat flour reduced into quarters	92,141
Total	950,867*

The extraordinary high price has brought wheat from every part where it was possible to be got, much of it indeed damaged, and very bad in quality †; and so completely is Europe exhausted, that men who have the best opportunity of knowing what there is left, limit the quantity to 100,000 quarters, and this is confirmed by recent advices, about half of which they say is at Dantzick.

* Besides the above, there were imported, between the 26th Sept. 1799, when the ports were opened for the importation of wheat, and the 4th Jan. last,	Qrs. 472,991
Flour, 60,413 cwt. reduced into qrs.	20,137
Total	493,128

† Those who have been in Poland, and have attended the transport of wheat on the great rivers, can easily account for the damaged state of corn brought from that country, as, during a long voyage, it is uncovered, and exposed to bad weather in a large, clumsy, leaky vessel.

It has not, however, been possible to obtain half the usual quantity of oats. The large quantity of wheat imported, greatly exceeded, as already observed, the most sanguine expectations; but neither in that respect nor in quality does it or can it ever compensate the deficiency which was and will be occasioned by so bad a season, nor has it preserved us from a dearth. In some districts the high price placed wheaten flour out of the reach of the poor*: although very great attention was shewn to them, and large subscriptions made, the distress in many places was such as it would be highly painful to describe.

Much more wheaten flour was saved by management than was obtained by importation, notwithstanding the former was carried by no means so far as it might have been: necessity however produced a great saving among the lowest class, as well as among those of the middle ranks; the well-disposed of all ranks on

* Oatmeal, in some parts, was even dearer than flour.

on principle adopted the means of reducing the consumption. I can say, from experience, it is not difficult to reduce it to one half; and I know an instance in the beginning of the last winter, when, substitutes being more plentiful, it was found practicable to reduce the consumption of wheaten flour in the proportion of forty to twelve. The mass of the people however are the great consumers, not having the choice of other food; and the high price rigorously compelled them to reduce the consumption. In some districts there was an absolute inability to purchase.

It appears, that a much greater proportion of the most populous counties, and of the most manufacturing districts, had recourse to barley, rye and oatmeal, and great numbers are returned to the use of bread made of those articles*: however, by the help of saving, and import-

* On an average of mills in several large districts, it appeared that they did not grind more than one-fifth of the usual quantity of wheat, and of barley three times as much.

importation, we subsisted till the commencement of the harvest of 1800; and there cannot be a doubt that the stock of grain in England was never so completely exhausted as it was at that time. The country was fed with imported corn from the great towns, instead of the towns being supplied from the country. Litchfield, ~~nearly~~ the centre of England, received supplies from Liverpool; foreign corn was sent last summer from the metropolis forty miles by land carriage into Sussex, one of the counties which was supposed to have the best crop and largest stock; and the mealmen and millers in and round London never had so small a store, being under the necessity of purchasing every week to supply the bakers with flour, who have hardly been able to supply the daily demand for bread. On the last market-day, viz. the 27th of October instant, millers and others bought foreign wheat at the Corn Exchange, London, to carry to Derby, Tewksbury, Oxford, &c. It is to be wished that those who dwell so much on the great quantity of corn warehoused at London, Liverpool, &c.

would

would recollect for how short a time the quantity that could be contained in all the warehouses in those places, supposing them full, would supply the people; the consumption of London alone being 20,000 sacks of flour weekly. And it may be observed, that the greatest importation of wheat which ever took place in one year, would not subsist two-thirds of the inhabitants of this island more than forty days.

In the month of September we generally have at least four months supply in hand*; consequently we anticipate four months of our usual stock: and even if there should be no deficiency in the crop of 1800, it will be necessary to provide for four months by importation and management, or we must be liable to the same embarrassment next year, and on every failure of crop. I have travelled lately several hundred miles through England, a

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* This is the common computation: Davenant supposes fi months after a good, and four months after an indifferent crop

through some of the finest parts; and I have also had the opportunity of good information from other districts. I found, in the cold strong soils commonly productive of wheat, the crop much thinner than usual, as might be supposed, from the unfavourable state of the ground at the time of sowing, and the unfavourable winter after the grain was sown: nevertheless it proved better than expected in regard to the filling of the ears, but in many parts the farmers are much disappointed in respect to the yielding when threshed.

In the light and dry soils the crop was uncommonly great; but in many places it was mildewed, and yields so ill that a third more than usual of sheaves is required to obtain a quarter of wheat. On the whole, there is reason to believe there is a deficiency of an average crop, and our importations prove that a full average crop is not equal to our consumption.

The crop of barley, oats and peas, is abundant. Beans are a middling crop; but great part of the

the barley and beans is damaged by rain and badly got in, and also the backward wheat. I have never seen corn in so bad condition as during the last harvest; particularly in Nottinghamshire, parts of Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, and parts of Buckinghamshire.

The crops are also deficient and badly harvested in parts of Hertfordshire; and I hear it is the same in Norfolk, part of Suffolk, and parts of Essex. It is also deficient in the wet cold lands of Kent: it is more abundant than usual in Sussex, except in the cold clays of the northern and eastern parts, where it is very defective. It is also a good crop in Hampshire; and in general it is the ſame and well harvested in the greater part of Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire.

During the moist warm weather the latter end of August, the wheat grew when standing without being lodged, and also in the sheaf; and barley matted together on the ground in an extraordinary manner.

The

The potatoe crop is very defective, and particularly in the districts where it is the most cultivated, and commonly most productive.

The thinness of the crop in England arose from the uncommon dryness of the weather till about the 20th of August. It was supposed that the rains which fell since that time would increase the quantity; but unfortunately it was not so, and we are to expect in some parts that the sprouting produced by the rain will damage the potatoe and prevent its keeping.

The crops in Scotland are stated to be under the average of former years: the present high prices are not imputed merely to that circumstance, but to the unproductive crop of last year, which was exhausted before the late harvest, as also are the great importations which took place last summer. It is supposed there is very little foreign grain in Scotland, and not much contracted for, in consequence of the advance of prices in the Baltic. It is expected that the

the importers of grain will be much fewer than they were last year, not only because purchases cannot be made at reasonable prices, but on account of the odium attached to the trade, which deters adventurers from engaging in a business that promises neither credit nor profit. The orders, therefore, are said to be very limited, compared to what they were eight or ten months ago.

It is much to be lamented that the crop of potatoes in Ireland, the food of the mass of the poor, is also very defective: there has been a more extended culture of that root than usual; but the increase is among the rich farmers, and gentlemen who have the means of extending their cultivation, while the poor found more than ordinary difficulty in procuring sufficient seed, so far was the former year's crop exhausted. Upon the whole, the quantity of land under potatoes is supposed to be one fourth greater than usual: but, notwithstanding the increase of culture, there is a great deficiency of produce; and the poor were forced,

by the high price of corn, to use their potatoes at a period earlier than usual; and, having no aid from grain, the stock is consumed, which in ordinary seasons would feed them to the month of March. The rains, which came late, it is said, considerably benefited the later crops in that country; yet, on the whole, though the poor are parsimonious in their present consumption, it is apprehended the potatoe crop will be exhausted about the beginning of April, which is many weeks sooner than usual.

The crops of grain are all good; wheat is even supposed to be one-third, and barley one-fourth more than an ordinary crop. Oats, the most necessary of all grain to Ireland, is a good crop both in respect to quantity and quality, though not so much so as wheat and barley. On the whole, it is believed that the supply of the different sorts of food is equal to the consumption of the country.

The foreign corn brought there last summer was of great service, though the quantity consumed

sumed has not been very considerable. The whole supply of rice, Indian corn, and Indian meal, together, amounted to 5000 tons. The last passed quickly into consumption, being much like oatmeal in taste as in the mode of its use. The corn remained in hand for want of water to grind it, so that a considerable part is unconsumed. The rice is not liked, and is therefore not bought by the poor, though it has been retailed at the low price of 16s. the cwt.

In order to ensure a sufficiency, it is said to be intended to stop the distilleries for a year, and to purchase a further supply of foreign grain, and also of rice.

Notwithstanding the state of crops in England, and the exhausted stock previous to the harvest, we have heard still more violent assertions of great abundance, and of artificial scarcity, with a redoubled and outrageous hue and cry against engrossers, forestallers, and regraters.

This

This indiscriminating clamour, against all dealers in corn, may render the deficiency of grain infinitely more calamitous than it otherwise would be. More certain means of promoting insurrections and disorders, of converting a dearth or scarcity into a famine, cannot be conceived, than the pointing the indignation of the people against those who deal in corn, thereby rendering the circulation of grain scandalous, dangerous, and, perhaps, ruinous to all who undertake a business essential to the supply of every district that cannot produce a quantity equal to its own consumption.

In the early periods of our history, when the people were thinly dispersed over the country, and fed from the neighbourhood, that system was established, which some suppose may be applied to the present very different state of things. But it is demonstrable, that, unless there be large stocks in hand, there can be no certain and steady supply of the market, especially in spring and summer. Men of capital

are

are necessary in the circulation of grain: they bring from one part where there is abundance, to another where there is scarcity; they equalize the supply; they encourage agriculture, for they give an adequate price where the demand otherwise would not encourage tillage. The capital of the middle-man effects a regular supply, and insures the article at a cheaper rate to the consumer. Men who have well considered the subject, are of opinion, that those who engage their capital in any branch of trade, employ it to the advantage of the community. If the practices of dealers tend occasionally to raise prices, it can only be a temporary evil, amply compensated to the consumer by the addition brought to the market at other periods. Monopoly at times, and in particular instances of articles of not very general produce, may take place to a certain degree; but corn cannot be monopolized to any great or permanent extent in such a country as this. Perhaps in the beginning of last summer, when the stock of corn was uncommonly exhausted

hausted and in few hands, there was the greatest opportunity of monopoly that has occurred in our times. The prices were too high even for speculation to any extent that could materially affect them; even the millers have not ventured to keep a month's stock, perhaps not a fortnight's: but it seems sufficient to observe, that, to monopolize only a month's consumption last summer, would have required a capital of nearly five millions sterling; and if we can imagine that men disposed to such a speculation did possess such a sum, what is become of the wheat thus assumed to have been purchased and stored? where is it to be found? or how is it to be accounted for? it is a bulky commodity, and cannot be concealed; therefore, if the best opportunity that has occurred passed without any use being made of it, we may easily estimate the absurdity and falsehood of the apprehensions that have been excited in the public mind. Monopoly shuts up capital, which every intelligent man will avoid as much as possible; for he knows that a moderate

profit

profit and quick return will ultimately answer his purpose best and with least risk, and the pursuit of enhanced profit must always be attended with enhancement of risk.

We are told that dealers, with a view advantageously to dispose of the article which they have accumulated in store, offer those who have the same at market a price beyond their demand, in case they cannot get more, and thereby make that the lowest price and consequently raise the market. If this practice can prevail, it must be in respect to articles of limited consumption, and where competition is wanting; but in respect to corn it is evidently impossible it should succeed to any extent, without a remedy the succeeding market day, as such a local rise would make it the interest of other dealers and of other venders to come into the market.

There can be no practical law to reach such a momentary evil; the attempt would do harm and no good: and the instance of a person dealing in hops is not sufficient ground for reviving

viving an old system by no means consistent with the present commercial and manufacturing state of Great Britain. Monopolists and such speculators do not often succeed; and we may recollect that the attempt to monopolize alum, not very long since, was a most ruinous speculation: Would it not be better to leave the practices in question to the probability of consequential loss and ruin, than to occupy the people with notions of prosecutions, which will harass and discourage the necessary and well-intentioned traders, and which in the result must aggravate the evil that we are seeking a remedy to alleviate?

The clamour, against all dealers in corn, has already aggravated the distress; men of capital and character are driven out of the trade.

It may be proper to observe, here, that the large body of men called corn-factors, and who do almost the whole of the business, especially in London, derive no advantage from a high price. They receive from 6d. to 1s. per quarter commission

commission on the grain they sell; a high price is therefore unfavourable to them, as they advance the money, and the risk is greater.

It is astonishing to observe corporations, and meetings of all sorts, enter into resolutions, declaratory that there is abundance of corn in the country, that the scarcity is artificial, and that the high prices are to be imputed to forestallers, engrossers, and regraters (farmers and millers are generally implied under those descriptions). It was neither more nor less than sounding the trumpet of insurrection and riot, which immediately followed in many and various parts of the country. Such conduct was doubly absurd in those districts which produce only a small part of their own consumption; and we know already, that some of the most respectable men, who brought large quantities of corn from distant parts, and retailed it at a moderate profit, finding that the trade was rendered odious and dangerous, determined to discontinue it. In short, many populous parts of England, that do not grow a tenth part of

 their

their own consumption, must starve, and fall into the extreme of confusion, if an end cannot be put to such injudicious conduct. At least there will be a suspension of the trade in the hands of men of character and capital, through whom alone a fair and steady supply of the markets can be secured. The corporation of Nottingham was hurried into the misconceptions thus censured, and soon found that vessels freighted with corn at Hull, intended for the Nottingham market, changed their destination on learning the Nottingham riots, and disposed of their cargoes elsewhere.

It would be far wiser for such corporations and meetings to encourage and protect, and even to make compensation for any damage done to those who carry supplies to market. They should show that the district is responsible; and when the people know that all injury is to be compensated, they will be careful and circumspect to keep the peace of their neighbourhood; and personal malice will be deprived of its object. Every endeavour should

be

beused to make it generally known and understood, that, though there may be some unavoidable and limited abuses, the high prices lately experienced have resulted in a great degree from circumstances not within human power to prevent, and that an abatement can be expected only from proper exertions of œconomy, from the introduction of substitutes, and from importation.

The attack on farmers is if possible still more unjust than that on the dealers, and nothing can be more gross than that credulity which supposes a farmer (except some accidental strange character not worth notice) would hoard up any quantity of wheat when he can get an uncommonly high price for it at market. And in respect to combination, there is surely no description of persons so little liable to that charge. We are told there is, since the harvest at least, a considerable stock of corn in the country; but it is as certain that corn is threshed out to disadvantage at this season of the year, consequently is not favourable to the

public,

public, and, except for seed wheat, the farmer has not leisure, neither is it in general his interest, to thresh corn so early as October, or even November; it deranges his whole business: but the cry against farmers took place in August, before it was possible for them to bring corn to market. It is also assumed that the farmer should be different from all other traders, and not derive the greatest advantage from his produce, notwithstanding he may have a deficient crop; and that he pays much more in consequence of the distress of the times in the higher price of labour, and in various assessments besides poor rates; the latter are become a heavier tax on occupiers of land than ever was paid in any country, and are from 8 to 20s. in the pound at rack rents, and in many places considerably higher.

But it is not true that farmers have kept up high prices, by declining to bring their corn to market. Every man acquainted with the country agrees that there never was so much corn threshed out early—a natural consequence of the

the demand, the high price, and perhaps in some degree promoted by clamour; and it is known that large farmers in great arable districts have already threshed above half their wheat.

There is also an extraordinary jealousy at present in respect to the riches of farmers; but perhaps the public derive more benefit from the riches of that description of persons than any other: wealth enables them to make improvements by far the most interesting to the community; they keep magazines or stocks of grain without expence to the public, and without which we could not, in a kingdom crowded with trading and manufacturing towns of immense population, be supplied in spring and summer. The poor farmer is obliged to carry his corn at an early period to market; nor would it repay him to convey his small produce to a distant market.

This statement is made to shew that the farmer, under the circumstances of heavy payments and a deficient crop, is entitled to an

adequate

adequate price; but I hope I shall not be misunderstood to mean that the present prices are merely adequate. They certainly are higher than the circumstances stated would leave us to expect. This evil, and other abuses, must always happen in great fluctuations of prices and in conjunctures of alarm, and, on the present occasion, have been increased by the mischievous doctrines which I have endeavoured to refute.

We cannot be surprised that the public should be alarmed and provoked by the printed resolutions and the language of the millers during the last session, and also by the evidence which some of them gave before the select committee of the Houſe of Commons, throwing difficulties in the way of all economy of wheat. It evidently appeared that they and the bakers wished to adhere to the old mode of dividing and subdividing, and mixing flour or meal, which perplexes even those who have had opportunities of some inquiry on such subjects. This is by no means meant as a

general observation. I know several respectable men in that line, who declared their opinion that a prohibition to millers to make only one kind of meal on emergency, taking out merely the broad bran, would bring into use, as the immediate food of man, a much larger proportion of wheat than is used by the common mode of dressing flour and of making bread, especially for the metropolis and its neighbourhood*.

There is reason to regret, that, in a great part of England, the millers are not content with their proper business of grinding and dressing meal, but have added to their own trade the trades of mealmen and corn-dealers. This circumstance exposes them to the suspicion of counteracting attempts towards better management in several districts of the country.

With

* See the Appendix for a statement on the profits of manufacturing flour, which was published the latter end of last sessions, in answer to the allegations of the millers.

With respect to the business of the millers; perhaps it might be better for the public if it were not a trade of speculation, as it is become by combining with it the dealing in meal and corn: they might have a due price for grinding, not however to be fixed through the whole kingdom, but to be liberally settled by the magistrates of each district, if necessary, which there is no doubt would afford ample encouragement *. But many of the vulgar suggestions against millers, though of great antiquity, are highly unjustifiable and unfounded; and those who, without a competent knowledge, allow themselves so wantonly to declare opinions, make their consciences responsible for the risk which may ensue to the property and lives of this necessary and useful class of men. Many of the charges against them are so general, that they do not deserve seriously to

* The great improvements in machinery enable millers to do their business much better and cheaper than formerly. The price of grinding near London is very considerably cheaper than at a distance.

to be refuted. Thus we are told that they defraud the public and oppress the poor, by buying grain and selling it when manufactured as it suits their interest. As long as they unite the several trades of miller, corn-dealer and mealmen, the same argument which is used in respect to farmers and dealers in corn may be used in the favour of millers, namely, that they hold the magazines so necessary for a steady supply of the market, and without which this country could not be subsisted. It is complained, that the miller raises the price of his flour the moment wheat rises in the market, although his stock in hand was bought at a low price. If he does this, he is on the other hand liable to lower the price of his flour when the price of wheat lowers in the market. And if it be true that, in this respect, the fair course of prices is left open to any undue delay or practical abuse, I do not discover how it can be remedied by any law. An assize of flour, proportioned to the price of wheat, is not very practicable.

I must sum up this part of the subject, by saying, if men be not allowed to manage their own property, and to dispose of it in the manner they judge best, we must no longer boast of security and of freedom; and if the populace be permitted to force corn into consumption, and to fix a price, they will aggravate their own misery, and change a scarcity into a famine.

I do not wish to defend those who, by undue tricks and practices unequivocally exhibited and capable of proof, endeavour fraudulently to enhance the market. But I contend, that individuals who collect and purchase to sell again in the fair manner regulated and sanctioned by the common law, ought not only, in justice to them, but for the benefit of the community at large, to be protected in their dealings. If such men are to be threatened with fine and imprisonment, and to be prosecuted on arbitrary and loose suggestions of forestalling, engrossing, and regrating, there must be an end of that free and unlimited traffic

which

which has founded and raised the manufactures and commerce of this country to an extent never known before*.

Perhaps I may seem to have digressed; but it was necessary to notice the clamour against those who deal in corn, before I proceeded further in the discussion of our situation in respect to that article.

If it were possible, by any violent means, to reduce the price below the importation value, that is, the price at foreign markets, and the expence of bringing it here, it must ultimately (when

* From 1767 to 1772, the subject of engrossing, &c. had been in general discussion: petitions were presented, proclamations issued, committees of Parliament appointed, and, so sensible was Parliament of the necessity of repealing the statutes against engrossers, forestallers, &c. that an act was passed for that purpose: which, as it assigns the reasons for the repeal, will be inserted in the Appendix. It is to be regretted, that, at the time of passing the act, something was not done to regulate the common law on this subject, according to existing circumstances.

(when we do not raise sufficient for our own supply) produce a famine: under those circumstances, none would be imported.

The price of corn has been so high abroad, that many of our merchants declined to purchase. The grain was consigned to this country, and British capital was employed to purchase it when it arrived. To this circumstance some have imputed the continuance of a high price; but as, in that mode of dealing, the dealers had a quick return of their money, and were also restrained by the effect of competition, they were more likely to be content with a small profit, and consequently there could be no great disadvantage to the public.

It is well known, that many of our merchants have lost money by importing corn: of this I am satisfied, by information obtained through various channels; and if the price had not risen again, the loss on the later importations would have exceeded the profit of that which arrived when the price was very high. I know

also from undoubted authority, that 5000 bushels of wheat brought from North America, which were sold the beginning of September for 14s. the bushel, afforded no profit to the importer*.

The

* The prices of wheat in the foreign markets, are influenced by the prices in the markets of Great Britain, when they are much higher here than in any other part of the world.—Wheat at Hamburgh, on the 24th of October, had risen to 112 s. per quarter on board, equal to 120 s. delivered here, wholly in consequence of the rise in the British markets. There is danger that foreign governments will be alarmed, and prohibit exportation.

The prices throughout England depend, generally, on those in the London market, in which the price cannot be kept up artificially, (especially at this time of the year ;) which must be evident, when it is considered, that, of the grain sold in Mark-Lane from harvest time to the spring months, at least nine-tenths of the whole are the property of individual farmers, sent up from all parts of the country, without concert or intercourse with each other, and sold by factors on a commission, who profit nothing from an high price. (Kentish wheat, which is often sold by the hoymen who bring it up, may be excepted). In this way the property of many hundreds is brought to the corn-market on the same day; frequently the grain of fifty different

farmers

The fine summer raised the expectations of an abundant crop, and the price of wheat fell considerably. The King of Prussia laid a duty of 106 gueldres per last on wheat exported from his dominions, (about 11s. per Winchester quarter,) which immediately raised that article 15s. per quarter in London, and nearly the same at Liverpool; and upon subsequent advices confirming the King of Prussia's resolution to persevere, the markets advanced 8s. more; in all 23s. per quarter. The duty, however, has since been suspended, in respect to the stock of corn of the former harvest then at Hamburgh, Elbing, &c. of about 70,000 quarters.

The price of corn will of course be comparatively high the year following a great scarcity, even if there was a fair average crop, and necessarily

farmers in the same vessel. It therefore seems, that, although there may be instances of individuals capable of the practices imputed to them, they cannot affect the general price, or the general supply of the country, to the degree supposed.

cessarily must be so until the usual stock of the country can be replaced. This simple truth hardly can be denied; yet, plain as it is, it seems necessary at this time to repeat and assert it—we imported largely in 1797, the year following the last great scarcity.

The farmers, as well as all other dealers in corn, are said to keep up the price more than usual: but this very circumstance, if not carried too far, has its advantages; and if by threats, or by any violent interference, the farmer should be forced, when there is a deficiency on the whole of the stock, to bring his corn to market as in a plentiful year, the whole corn of the country would be consumed in the first months, and, if thus consumed without management, what must be the consequence? it has already been remarked, that it might not be possible, by any means, or by the greatest expence, to obtain more wheat from abroad than is necessary to subsist two thirds of the inhabitants during forty days.

An insufficient crop should be divided in due proportions for every month of the year. It is the high price of the article alone that can accomplish this purpose, and preserve the people from extreme distress towards the approach of the ensuing harvest.

When there is a deficient harvest, those who promote the usual consumption, by forcing into the market the same quantity of corn as would naturally go there in a season of plenty, counteract their own purposes, as much as those who destroy mills and bakers' shops to cheapen bread.

PART II.

ON

THE MEANS OF RELIEF

FROM

THE PRESENT SCARCITY.

THIS country, which within the last fifty years had a highly valuable trade in corn, (exporting annually, on an average of years from 1746 to 1765, 729,061 qrs. of all kinds, and producing a net annual profit of 651,000*l.*) is become, in an alarming degree, dependent on foreign states for its subsistence, and now pays to other countries, on an average, for grain, an infinitely larger sum than she formerly received from them, and which probably this year will not fall short of seven millions sterling. The rapid progress of the evil appears from

from the average importations of the last fifteen years, viz. Importation of wheat, average of five years ending 1789 .....86,172 *qrs.*
of five years ending 1794.....257,695
of five years ending 1799.....485,805
besides large quantities of wheaten flour (almost the whole of the wheat which comes from America is in the shape of flour); and if the present year had been included, the increase would have appeared much greater, as, from the 4th January to the 10th of October 1800, the amount is 950,867 *qrs.* of wheat and flour.

The importation of oats and oatmeal has been still greater in proportion, viz. from 600,000 to a million of quarters annually, as will more particularly appear in the annexed Tables.

It will be an aggravating and painful reflection, if it can be shewn that we have fallen into this situation by a want of due foresight and exertion; that the preventative remedy was within our grasp; and that, though a defective harvest must sometimes happen, we might have

guarded

guarded against any extreme progress of scarcity, such as that which now assails us. The remedy must be the work of time; and, before an attempt be made to point it out, it is necessary to say something on the more difficult part of the subject, the means of alleviating the present emergency.

Those means, however, are within our reach; and may at least, without any essential privations, diminish our present distress, and will certainly save us from the extremes to which that distress would otherwise tend.

It is natural to the public mind, on such an emergency, to catch at expedients, without duly considering them. I had hoped, however, in this enlightened period, not to hear again of maximums and other measures which have been long exploded. The introduction of a maximum in the price of provisions, exclusive of the violation of every principle of property and of commerce, would subject to a famine all districts which must bring their corn or other

other articles from a considerable distance. The price, so established, would become the general minimum; and we should pay the same price for the bad as for the good article: if fixed below the price at foreign markets, it would, with respect to grain, stop all importation, or would bring upon us all the unwholesome damaged dregs of the foreign granaries at the maximum price. No attempt to regulate the value of articles by a maximum ever succeeded, and the instances of such attempts surely will not recommend the renewal of them.

At the time of the most dreadful famine recorded in our history, and which lasted three years, the Parliament, under the inauspicious influence of Hugh Le de Spencer, endeavoured to establish a maximum, which was soon found to aggravate the evil, and the ordinance was repealed. The wise reasoning of our historian Hume, on that occasion, is so much to the present purpose, that I shall annex it in a note*.

Rapin

* Perpetual rains and cold weather not only destroyed the harvest,

Rapin also says, that Parliament was forced to revoke the act for fixing prices; and adds, "the only remedy that could be found against the famine, but which was not capable of bringing all the necessary relief, was to prohibit, on pain of death, the brewing any sort of beer, to the end the corn usually expended that way might serve to make bread."

The next instance was in the ſtill more inauspicious harvest, but bred a mortality among the cattle, and raised every kind of food to an enormous price. The Parliament, in 1315, endeavoured to fix more moderate rates to commodities; not sensible that such an attempt was impracticable, and that, were it possible to reduce the price of provisions by any other expedient than by introducing plenty, nothing could be more pernicious and destructive to the public. Where the produce of a year, for instance, falls so far short as to afford full subsistence only for nine months, the only expedient to make it last all the twelve is to raise the prices, to put the people by that means on short allowance, and oblige them to save their food till a more plentiful season. But, in reality, the increase of prices is a necessary consequence of scarcity; and laws, instead of preventing it, only aggravate the evil, by cramping and restraining commerce.

auspicious period of James II. when, by proclamation, dated Dublin Castle, February 28th, 1689, a maximum was fixed in Ireland in favour of his army *.

But it is sufficient to advert to the late instance under the atrocious tyranny of Robespierre. He endeavoured to carry the bad principle of a maximum to its greatest extent: but even his despotism could not establish it, and, after doing much mischief, it was relinquished.

It is hardly necessary to notice another extravagant expedient, which it would not be possible to execute, namely, the menace to raise the farmer's rent in proportion to the increased price of wheat.

It has also been proposed to establish public magazines.

* Viz. 20 s. the barrel, Bristol measure, for the best wheat in the neighbourhood of Dublin; and 15 s. per barrel in all other parts of the kingdom: the maximum was extended also to wool, leather, and salted hides.

magazines. They would be an endless source of expence, of waste, and of abuse: the grain would not continue in so good a state, nor as safe as it is in small quantities dispersed over the country, where the owners are so highly interested to give a proper attention to it, and to keep it in proper order to be retailed to the public gradually and regularly. Besides, it might be shewn, that public granaries, if practicable, would tend to discourage the spirit of enterprize and fair speculation in the farmers, and the whole system of cultivating wheat lands.

I shall here notice, that it is often proposed, as a means of relief, to raise the price of labour, and thereby obviate the very high price of provisions. At present, corn, not money, is most wanting to the poor; and without running all the changes respecting the depreciation of money by the increase of a circulating medium, and the derangement of the due proportion between taxes and the price of provisions, I shall observe, that, to raise wages in proportion to

the present very extraordinary prices that prevail, and the wants of a man with a large family, would be impossible, and, if it were possible, it would in many shapes be ruinous. The price of labour has very considerably increased within a few years: the price of provisions and wages will surely find their due level; they should be allowed to adjust themselves: if wages were regulated by law, many would be dismissed and starved. There can be little doubt that an attempt to fix the price of labour would be found impracticable: no legislative interference is necessary. At all events, the moment of great scarcity, and of such extraordinary prices, is not the time to establish any new standard of wages; for it would be impossible to satisfy the pretensions of the people. When once raised by temporary circumstances, it has seldom been found practicable to reduce them: they are now as high as our exportation trade of manufactures and produce can bear; and they are, notwithstanding the extravagant advance in the expence of living, more than sufficient to maintain a single man, or a man and his wife.

If

If we give the wages necessary for a man with a large family to those who have none, we do double mischief; we heighten the price of our manufactures and produce, and we enable men who have not large families to idle two or three days in the week because three or four days work would support them. The greatest part of labour or work is done by measure or task almost entirely among manufacturers, and even in agriculture in a very great degree: if we raise the price of day labour, measured or task work will be raised in proportion by every artificer and tradesman; and we know it is already so high in manufacturing districts that it enables manufacturers to idle Monday and Tuesday, and sometimes a still greater proportion of their time. We know this is the case in many parts of England; and lately, when on a tour through the most manufacturing parts, I was uniformly told, that, when there is a brisk demand for manufactures, and the people can have constant and steady employ, even the present very high prices of provisions were not felt.

Rather than attempt, by an act of the legislature, to fix the price of labour, it might be better, on the emergency, to give parochial assistance in proportion to the family. This is already voluntarily done in a great degree: perhaps it may be adviseable for Parliament to give that power for a limited time to magistrates and parish-officers, and in a different manner from what would be prudent as a general system; but there are many objections to it, and I am disposed to think it is not necessary. It is highly to be regretted when it is indispensably requisite to take any such steps as those in question. They tend to render the people dependent on other means for subsistence than their industry, to which alone, if possible, they should look; and we should recollect how tumultuous, and how tending to their dissolution, were those States whose people were supported by largesses.

There seems, then, to be no reasonable expectation of relief, except through management, including the use of substitutes, and import-

importation. We are most prompt to look to the latter, although the most expensive, and by no means the most certain resource.

I am not satisfied that the late crop of wheat is so greatly deficient as is generally supposed: but it is certain, that we began at a very early period to consume the produce of the year, which surely was not abundant; that the stock of grain, except of the late harvest, is completely exhausted; and that the old stores, of all countries with which we trade, are also exhausted to a degree never known before. Still, however, I incline to think, that our late crop of wheat, even in quantity, and certainly in quality, though in parts of the kingdom mildewed and damaged, is better than the former, and our situation in other respects is essentially more favourable than it was last winter. The crop of oats, barley, and peas, as already mentioned, is abundant; and beans are a middling crop; but although a considerable part of the barley is damaged and discoloured by rain, yet

yet it is not rendered useless. The potatoe crop is comparatively very deficient; but as the quantity of ground planted is supposed to be much greater than usual, it is hoped the deficiency on the whole will not be very great. We now know, that, in almost every part of the island except the southern, the people are very glad to get barley or oaten bread, and that there is no longer any difficulty on that head. By this circumstance we shall be greatly assisted. It is, when added to the advantage of unusually abundant crops of barley and oats, a principal instance of the advantage we are likely to have beyond what we had last year. Observation and information encourage me to believe, that the people are so well disposed to return to bread made of or mixed with barley, oats, and rye, that, instead of a third, near a half subsist on those articles. We know that great part of the west of England; of Wales, of Shropshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, subsist on such bread; that Manchester is the

greatest

greatest market in England for oatmeal; that the mass of the people at Huddersfield, Halifax, and other large towns, and a great part of Yorkshire and Northumberland, are well satisfied with such bread; and I have found the same even within fifty miles of London.

The stopping of the distilleries will preserve some proportion of barley for the food of man. And we also learn, that the crop of oats and barley throughout the north of Europe is uncommonly abundant: we may expect, therefore, a large quantity by importation, which, added to our own abundant crops, may, with the aid of management by all classes and descriptions in the use of wheat, relieve us from all anxiety in respect to great scarcity.

As the distilling from grain is now prevented, we should expect a great decline in the present exorbitant price of barley, and also of oats, especially as both are abundant crops. The increased consumption of those articles as the food of man, may occasion some advance

beyond

beyond the usual price. In those parts of the island where oats and barley are not the food of the people, and in that description is included by far the greater part of the corn districts, it is not customary to thresh those kinds of grain till cattle require the straw in winter. If their price does not soon decline very considerably, it may be adviseable, especially as they are become in so great a degree the food of the people, to give further encouragement to the importation, and even, perhaps, to limit the use of them, which with certainty would produce a moderate price, and ultimately reduce the price of wheat.

The crop of wheat in the north of Europe, according to very recent advices, is rather below an average crop; the quality is said to be better than common. Rye is a very deficient crop; oats and barley are unusually abundant; peas and beans pretty good, but not well harvested. There is reason to believe, that the crop of wheat in Brabant and the neighbouring provinces has been good, the exportation from

from thence by Holland being recently permitted; but, in consequence of the very high prices, the merchants are apprehensive it will soon again be prohibited. Oats are very abundant in Holland, and large quantities may be expected in the port of London before spring. However, the apprehensions of a scarcity of grain induced the Dutch lately to send a commission to purchase up all the rice in this kingdom; but the exportation was fortunately restrained. Perhaps we must not expect so much wheat from the north of Europe as we have had in the last year; because the old stores are exhausted, and we can be furnished only from the late crop. Rye is generally the food of the mass of the people in the north of Europe, as well as in Russia: therefore wheat can be better spared by them, and our high prices bring large quantities from thence, as appears by the annexed Tables; but there are obvious political reasons which make the Baltic supply uncertain. The deficiency of potatoes in Ireland must prevent our obtaining any oats or grain of any kind from thence.

The

The crop of wheat in North America is very abundant, and has been well harvested in Pennsylvania, but not so in New-York, Virginia, and Maryland: but considerable quantities of flour are expected in this country from America; and as the mass of the inhabitants live on Indian corn, our high prices entitle us to all the wheat that they can export. They often seem to send more than they can well spare, if we may judge from the high price to which wheat is raised in that country when there is a demand in Europe: but it has already appeared, that the growth of wheat in North America is not very considerable. In respect to the late crop in Canada, as yet we have no information.

There is nothing more desirable to import than rice: those who are best acquainted with that article, report it to go so much further than any other grain, that it at first seems almost incredible; it is also brought into use at much less expence, and pays no toll either to millers or bakers. We have imported very unequal

quantities,

quantities, and generally one-half or one-third is re-exported. The greatest quantity ever imported was in 1796, viz. 407,047 cwt.; and even in that year of great scarcity, we re-exported 76,691 cwt. The consumption of rice in England is usually small. On an emergency we may import at least 60,000 barrels, of 500 cwt. each, from the Carolinas, or about two-thirds of the quantity of late years exported from thence; and we have reason to hope, that a considerable quantity may be brought early in the next summer from the East Indies.

Our principal difficulty then arises from our being obliged to begin on our crop, at best not abundant, and by many thought to be considerably deficient, four months earlier than usual *, and from the deficiency of potatoes. Even if it were possible to purchase from foreigners the quantity of grain we want, it would be much better to economise wheat, to

* We usually have as much of the old crop in hand at Christmas, as we have threshed of the new crop before Christmas.

use substitutes and other management, and thus save a most exhausting remittance of payments to others, and (which is also highly material) to arrive at the next harvest with a stock of grain in store. I conceive all this to be, to a certain degree, possible; and, under such a necessity, I should depend much on the substitution of rice.

I differed from those who said, last winter, that it was not necessary to enforce management, and a reduction in the consumption of wheat. It was only to be regretted, that the system of reduction could not be made more efficient. We appeared to depend too much on recommendations and trifling regulations, many of them adapted only to the metropolis.

I cannot agree, "that no saving would arise, proportionable to the disadvantages, from using the whole of the flour." That opinion did not seem to me supported by fact, nor by the most respectable part of the evidence which was taken on the occasion; nor am I satisfied

that bread made of such flour would not go as far as that made of the finest sort, even with persons who have little or no other food. I may add, that I have never seen a considerable miller, except those who were brought to the Committee for the purpose of examination in respect to their being put under restrictions, nor any disinterested person, who did not acknowledge that the confining millers, *on an emergency*, to manufacture only *one sort* of flour, from which 6 or 7 lbs. of bran or pollards were taken from a bushel of wheat of 60 lbs. would greatly increase the quantity of sustenance for man, and at the same time secure a supply of flour of a good quality.

We cannot possibly quote better or more correct authorities than those of Dr. Addington, Dr. Blane, Boerhaave, and Hoffman—men of excellent understanding and accurate research; and the best opinions agree with them, that the whole of the wheat, or, in cases where persons have not been accustomed to it, the whole of the meal, makes bread as nutritious and more

wholesome

wholesome than that made of the fine flour alone. Even if it could be admitted that the nutritive quality exists in the finest flour, it is not desirable to collect, in the smallest compass possible, the whole of the nourishment; neither would it be so digestible or wholesome.

Dr. Blane, who seems to have considered the subject with peculiar care and attention, in his examination before the select Committee of the House of Commons last Sessions, says, that wheat contains a large proportion of nutritious glutinous matter, which is found in much larger proportion in the external part of the grain than in the central part; that the difference of the standard and household bread from the white bread, consists in the former having a larger proportion of the external part of the grain, upon which the brown colour depends; and he found, by an experiment which he made, that the standard flour contains double the quantity of the glutinous matter that there is in the white flour: and in answer to the question,

question, " what part or proportion of the coarser parts is necessary to sift from the flour, so as to leave the greatest quantity of wholesome food for man?" he said, that, independently of habit, the brown is in all respects preferable to the white, and that the whole of the grain is nutritious except the husk or coarse bran.

Bread made of the whole of the grain, was the bread used by the Greeks and Romans, as the most nutritive and invigorating; and the epithets* applied by them, strongly express their opinion of the kind of bread in question†. Hoffman strongly recommends the use of the whole of the wheat: he shews that the several parts of the grain, when used together, assist and correct each other; and he imputes much of

* Panis athleticus.

† Αρτος αυτοπυρος, or bread made of the whole of the wheat without taking out the bran, was said to be πολυτροφωτερον, or more nourishing; and when the flour did not contain the whole of the wheat, ολιγοτροφωτερον, or less nourishing.

of the vigour and strength of the people of Westphalia to their subsisting on bread made of the whole of this grain. Boerhaave prescribes, for the purpose of strengthening and bracing, the use of wheaten bread made with the whole of the bran ‡. There is, however, so much prejudice, and there has been so much misrepresentation on this subject, that I shall add a few observations and calculations.

It is admitted, that the bread which is the general consumption of the metropolis and its neighbourhood, and particularly of the lowest classes, is made of fine household or wheaten flour, which includes only 30 lbs. according to Mr. Pratt, or according to others 31$\frac{5}{8}$ of a bushel of wheat of 60 lbs. The seconds, thirds, and fourths, amounting to about a third of the flour, is used for inferior bread or ordinary biscuit; and no part of the several kinds of pollard or bran, amounting in general to one-sixth of the whole of the wheat, goes for the food

‡ Panis tritici cum furfuribus rite fermentati.

food of man*. There is a great waste in dressing flour to the fineness required for making the fine wheaten or household bread †; and the seconds, thirds, and fourths, being the refuse of the fine flour, will of course make an inferior bread, less nutritive and less wholesome than the whole of the flour together; and it is this kind of bread, made of the worst parts of the flour only, that has brought brown bread into disrepute. If more than one kind of flour be permitted, it will be impossible to ensure that the bread will be made of the whole of the meal, as the finer part will certainly be separated, and used for fine bread, if such flour or bread be allowed for sale. If there are some delicate

* General mode of dressing flour in ordinary times for the London market:

Fine household flour	30 lbs.
Seconds, thirds, and fourths	15
Pollards, bran, and waste	15
Total	60

† See, in the Appendix, the examination of Mr. Samuel Wyatt, before the Privy Council, 1795.

delicate persons or children, not accustomed to bread made of the whole of the meal, that is, the whole of the wheat, taking out the coarse or broad bran only, who find it does not agree with their stomach, it is only necessary to make use of a sieve to bring it to that fineness which may suit them; or add a portion of rice. The number will be very small compared to the mass of the people, and the waste consequently little; and surely it will be no great hardship on them, during an extraordinary emergency, to dress the flour and prepare the bread to their own fancy at home. Mr. Samuel Wyatt, Mr. Brooke Watson, Mr. Archdeacon Heslop, and others, have proved, by experiments, that 52½lbs. of flour, which is seven-eighths of the whole, that is, 7½ bran and pollards* taken from a bushel of wheat of 60 lbs. will make excellent nutritive and wholesome bread, equal, if not better, than bread made of the finest flour only, and fit for general use, which

* The quantity of pollard or bran is decided by the kind of cloth through which the meal is dressed.

which is from $20\frac{7}{8}$ to $22\frac{1}{2}$ more than is used in the general consumption of London, and from 6 to 7 lbs. more than the whole of the flour used in any shape, either in fine or coarse bread, or ordinary biscuit, as the food of man. A loaf of excellent bread, and of a good colour, brought to the Select Committee by Mr. Brooke Watson, was made of flour $53\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. from 60 lbs. of wheat; and several parcels of good bread, made of flour of the same quality, were produced. Those who argue in favour of the fine bread say, that, as from 45 to $46\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of flour is used either for good or bad bread as the food of man, it is not worth while, for the difference of from 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in about 53 lbs. to change the kind of bread which seems to be the favourite of the people*. If we reckon ten months from the first of December to the first of October next, which is earlier than we can expect to have plenty, the saving of only $6\frac{1}{2}$

* It is the opinion of those who know the people best, that, if only one kind of flour was to be dealt out to all descriptions of persons without distinction of rank or fortune, they would be perfectly satisfied.

in every bushel, or 52 lbs. in a quarter on 4,444,444 quarters, (two-thirds of the consumption of ten months,) will be 481,481 quarters, nearly as much as we have been able to import from all parts in one year during upwards of a century, except in 1796 and 1800, and more than half of our greatest importation. But, admitting that in the actual diminution of produce and consumption, and with due allowances for the proportion already used in the manner recommended, and for the fine flour which is imported, and for all other considerations, that the saving would only be one-third, 240,740 qrs. it would be, exclusive of the advantage of economising so much wheat, a saving equal in the present price to near a million and a half sterling.

From a bushel of wheat in common times, about 30 lbs. is separated for the London market, and 15 lbs. of the coarser part is made use of for inferior bread and ordinary biscuit*, and

* The whole of the flour is used in making biscuit for the royal navy.

and sent coastwise; but the 15 lbs. separated from the finer, make a very indifferent kind of bread. It is said, that, in time of scarcity, 16 or 17 lbs. of coarse flour is used in that way, and part of it double-ground and mixed with the fine flour: but all agree, that from 45 to 47 lbs. in the bushel are the utmost used as the food of man.

The difference between 30 and 45 lbs. upon 4,444,444 quarters, (or two-thirds of the consumption of ten months,) is 538,847 quartern loaves daily, or a sufficiency of bread, at the rate of three quarters of a pound a day to those who have other food, for 3,120,824 persons; or, according to the calculation of one pound per man to those who have little other food, for 2,340,616 persons. The difference between $31\frac{5}{8}$ and $52\frac{1}{2}$ pounds upon the whole consumption is 749,895 quartern loaves daily, or a sufficiency of bread, at the rate of three quarters of a pound per day to those who have other food, for 4,343,141 persons daily, or at the rate of one pound for 3,257,356. The difference between

45 and

45 and 52½ lbs. upon the whole consumption, is 269,423 quartern loaves daily, or a sufficiency of bread, at the rate of three-quarters of a pound per day to those who have other food, for 1,560,411 persons daily, or at the rate of one pound for 1,170,308 persons. In short, *on any calculation*, the saving will be great; and, if only one kind of flour is allowed, we secure not only the whole of the flour, in its best state as the food of man, but also prevent the making of an inferior and bad kind of bread. Those who wish to perplex the discussion, are apt to ~~mis-~~ mistake ~~take~~ the kind of bread in question, as made of the whole of the wheat, although about 7 lbs. of bran, or coarse pollards, are taken from the bushel, which is a large allowance when taken from the coarse wheat, and is much more than is necessary to take from fine wheat. The principal difficulty which occurs as to the limitation of the sale to one kind of flour or bread, respects imported flour. The whole of the importation in 1796, reduced into quarters of wheat, was less than 70,000 qrs. and this year

is

is less than 80,000 qrs.—a quantity which should not prevent an arrangement that might produce a great saving; and it is probable the difficulty might be obviated in some shape by a particular distribution of the flour in question. It should be remarked, that a sack of wheat meal, 52 lbs. and a half, from a bushel of 60 lbs. according to experiments made by Mr. Archdeacon Heslop, Mr. Brooke Watson, Mr. Samuel Wyatt, and others, will make about 86 quartern loaves, although the law supposes only 80 *. The assize is set on a bad principle, and, if we retain any assize, it should be changed: besides, it is at present more favourable to the bakers to make bread of the finest, than of the whole of the flour; it should be the reverse.

If it be admitted that no essential saving can be made by a limitation to one sort of flour, we are deprived of one of the most efficient means of economizing our stock of wheat, and of making

* The expence of baking bread for London 576,500*l.* Bakers' allowed profit, 11*s.* 8*d.*; Millers' profit, 650,000*l.*

making it go the farthest; nor can the use of bread nominally made of the whole of the flour be recommended, when we know the finest part will be first taken off, if fine flour or bread of the finest flour be allowed for sale.

I take this opportunity of observing, that there is nothing more necessary than to check the unwise practice, which was almost general in the country, of selling wheat or flour at reduced prices, thereby counteracting the natural and salutary effect of market prices, and greatly promoting the consumption of that article, the scarcity of which is so alarming. This is noticed in the Report of the Committee, but no means of prevention are proposed; and the increased pressure of the emergency should no longer permit us to risk, on the slight grounds of recommendation (not likely to be known to a twentieth part of the island), that management which is allowed to be necessary.

If restrictions had been extended by law to millers as well as to bakers, as was originally suggested,

suggested, there would have been a great saving;—a considerable part of the country would have been induced to eat bread made of the whole of the wheat, taking out only the broad bran; and a much greater part would have used that kind of bread, if, in many places, the millers had not refused to dress the flour for that purpose.

It should be observed, the supply of the London market is greatly limited by the use of the fine wheaten bread; only a few counties furnish the kind of corn that is required for such bread. Much of as good wheat as any grown in England has not colour, as it is called, for the London market; and the bakers say, "we are obliged to make bread for the eye."

Instead of a cold recommendation, might it not be expedient that an Act should be passed on the emergency, directing that not more than one-fourth of parochial or other relief shall be given in wheaten flour or bread, the rest to be in proper substitutes in kind, such as

soup,

soup, salt or pickled meat, herrings or other fish, rice, potatoes, &c.—nothing in money, or by tickets on shops *. To this regulation it is not easy to discover what objection can be made, unless the trouble to the parish officers during the emergency. This last objection might be obviated, by allowing a person to be employed at a salary. The whole system of providing food by the public or parochial purse for individuals is much to be lamented in many points of view; but the necessity of the occasion has introduced it, and we can only seek to regulate and direct it.

By the means thus recommended, the poor would be better fed, and with less expence to the country; and the regulation being made compul-

* This mode was established in some parts, and the poor relieved in any other article rather than bread corn; especially where the earnings of the persons relieved will purchase even less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb. for each person in the family, which the most indifferent workmen in the country can do. See, in the Appendix, the form of a Vestry Order for the purpose.

compulsory, would authorize and protect the parish officers, who are daily threatened, who at such a moment will not venture on any thing new, if they can possibly avoid it: many of them are interested in following the old mode; and they now expend from 8s. to 20s. in the pound at rack rents, by supplying the poor with wheat, which should be saved as much as possible.

The bringing into use one-sixth or one-seventh more of the flour, and the prohibition of relief beyond a limited quantity of bread, are certain and efficacious modes of diminishing the scarcity, and, by decreasing the demand for wheat*, will keep down the price; and if there be any who still think that the scarcity is not real, such modes must to them be acceptable, as being best calculated to bring

 the

* This was proved in some degree the beginning of last March, by an increased use of barley and oats as substitutes for wheat in making of bread, when the price of the latter declined considerably for a time.

the supposed hoarders to disappointment, loss, or ruin.

It is found, that a mixture of boiled rice corrects the bad qualities of grown wheat or damaged corn, and, mixed with barley, qualifies the harshness in that kind of bread, which is disagreeable to those not accustomed to it. The high price of rice has brought the unusual quantity before mentioned*.

Although the quantity of Indian corn imported into this country has not been very great, and it does not make that kind of bread which is agreeable to the people of England, yet there are many parts where they will be very glad to have it, and great use may be made of it in saving other grain, as it is excellent for poultry, hogs, &c; and if prejudice does not prevent, it may be a good substitute for

* A considerable part of the rice grounds in the Carolinas has been converted into cotton plantations, and the growth of that article has considerably diminished.

for oatmeal with those who are accustomed to oaten bread.

It being certain that, from our own produce, and from importation, we have the means of obtaining abundance of wholesome substitutes, it becomes evident demonstration, that, by economy and management in the use of wheat, we may avert all the mischief of dearth. The price of corn cannot be fairly or certainly reduced, except by diminishing the demand; but if we do not manage, the people must inevitably be in as wretched, or, perhaps, a worse state than they were last winter, and in the spring, and in the summer months will be infinitely more distressed than those who frequent the metropolis, and only know scenes of plenty, can conceive.

I shall now only add, that the means of present relief, and of future plenty, appear to me, if we use proper means, as certain as a dearth must be if we are misled by notions that it is not necessary to take precautions.

Parliamentary interference, or at least legislative regulations, in the details of trade, should not, however, take place on slight grounds: they do not suit the genius of trade. Yet most nations have concurred in making laws respecting millers and bakers: but we have not thought it necessary to put millers under any material regulations, which is infinitely more necessary, and without which, restrictions on bakers are absurd, hurtful, or nugatory. It was not a defect in Mr. Pownall's plan. Well knowing the prejudices he had to combat, he thought it sufficient to begin with the bakers; and that part of his measure being carried through both Houses of Parliament, a bill was brought into the House of Commons to complete the measure, and passed that House, but afterwards was somehow lost in the House of Lords.

I have not embarrassed the great subject of corn with considerations respecting other provisions, although the high price of one article so greatly affects the value of others. Compared

pared with that absolute necessary of life, bread, those articles of provisions may, in some degree, be considered on the present emergency as comforts or luxuries. They have always experienced a greater latitude in attaining a comparatively higher value than grain, as their price is not controuled and checked by peculiar laws, as in the case of corn.

The very circumstance of our being obliged to substitute other food for corn, will, of course, raise the price of substitutes: a great reduction in the number of swine is a sure consequence of a scarcity of grain; and a scarcity of swine, the principal food of country people, increases the demand and price of all provisions. Those who deal in other articles will raise the price of them, however remote they may seem to be connected; and we must expect the failure of the turnip crop will affect several articles of provision.

Parliamentary interference in respect to other provisions is still less necessary, and less justi-

fiable

fiable than in regard to corn; and if an extravagant price should produce an abstinence from some articles of provisions, the State will not suffer, but, as the demand diminishes, the price will fall; and it is not easy to point out any other proper and practical mode of reducing it.

Whatever may be the defects and vices of the age, we cannot impute to it the want of compassionate attention to those who are in the situation of requiring it. It is not extravagant to say, that equal to one-half the rental of England is at this time expended on the poor; but if equal to the whole was distributed among them in the common way of the poor rates, it would not answer the desired purpose near so well as the minute superintendance and care that is experienced in those parishes or districts which have the advantage of the residence of respectable families. Every individual of them takes a part; and, at such a moment, all their thoughts, all their time is engaged in considerations how to obviate or relieve the distress of their neighbourhood: they may be seen

teaching

teaching the lowest people how to cook their victuals, and make their provisions go the farthest; and perhaps no people require that assistance more than the English. They may be found establishing and attending to the details of a shop, as the means of relieving those who are not entitled to parochial relief. Their intelligence distinguishes between the mode of relief which will be ultimately mischievous, and that which will be permanently good; and in gratifying their compassion, they do not suggest wants which it would not be possible to answer. They do not suffer their character for humanity to depend merely on an affected and unfeeling cant, that the miseries of the poor are greater than ever was experienced in this or any other country, (than which nothing can be more contrary to fact*.) Their care is to obviate discontent, and encourage the lowest to

* Is it proved by their eating the finest flour, and the best provisions, that are deemed necessaries of life, and which on their account are untaxed, and the only articles that are not heavily taxed?

to communicate their necessities without exaggeration or threatening despondency. They shew them, that however severe the situation of the lowest ranks may occasionally be; it is, when compared with what it was in former times, and in other countries, assuredly much better. Where such families reside, there is nothing to regret; but, pass the boundary where they cannot influence, and where there is no family of weight or authority, you will find in a short distance, perhaps the next parish, intimidated and unintelligent parish officers, who, in the most wasteful manner, yield to the clamour of those who are falsely and ignorantly told that they are oppressed, deprived of their due right, and starved; you will find also great misery and discontent: although the equally discontented occupier of land pays upwards of 25s. in the pound at rack rents towards the maintenance of the poor. But it is not even in such parishes the greatest distress is to be expected. In country parishes the state of every individual is in some degree known, and consequently they cannot suffer as they do in very large

large societies and great towns. Perhaps no class occasionally suffers more than certain manufacturers:—fluctuations in trade sometimes leave them unemployed; and although there is no description of persons who act more kindly towards their workmen than our great manufacturers, yet they cannot know nor extend their beneficence to all the cases of distress. It is, therefore, on the benevolence and energy of respectable people, that we must depend for that kind of protection and relief, which no government, no parliament, no law, can possibly afford in such a situation as the present.

This subject seems familiar, and within every man's reach; yet it is infinitely more difficult than may appear at first. It requires a great variety of practical knowledge and information; without which, the greatest abilities, the greatest powers of discrimination, may not find it easy to draw correct inferences from the occasional evidence brought forward on the subject. It is necessary to have a general and in-

timate knowledge of this country and its habits and produce, as well as an accurate information respecting the last crop. It is necessary to have some general information respecting the produce in corn, and the probable surplus of all those parts of the world within the extensive range of British commerce, and also their policy; and to have accurate accounts in respect to the last harvest in those countries, the prospect of supply, and the probable difficulties of obtaining that supply from thence;—almost a practical knowledge of the operations of a mill, and of the mode of dressing flour in the different parts of these kingdoms, and also certain details in respect to the making flour into bread, are required; practical details which cannot come within the line of those who do not generally reside in and enter into the business of the country, and perhaps also possess an active disposition for such subjects.

This is said with a consciousness that we all have much to learn on this great and complicated consideration, and with a wish to recommend

commend hesitation as to opinions or systems, until there shall have been a full opportunity of examining them, and the ground on which they stand.

END OF SECOND PART.

☞ *The Third Part, "On the Means of future Plenty," is for a short time postponed, with the view of dispatching the Publication of the First and Second Parts, which relate to that part of the Subject under immediate Discussion.*

SHEFFIELD PLACE,
30th Oct. 1800.

APPEN-

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

1. Examination of Mr. Samuel Wyatt before the Privy Council, Feb. 1795.

2. Ditto of Mr. Sheredine, Purveyor of Bread to his Majesty's Household, Feb. 1795.

3. Act for repealing the Statutes against Badgers, Engrossers, &c.

4. A Table shewing the Average Profits of Millers in manufacturing Flour, &c.

5. An Extract from the Order of Vestry of the Parish of ———, 12th Dec. 1799.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

EXAMINATION *of Mr.* SAMUEL WYATT, *before the Committee of Council, Feb.* 2, 1795.

MR. WYATT, being called in, was asked, whether he conceived, that if Parliament was to force the miller to dress his flour coarser than at present, it would not increase the quantity for the common consumption of the people?

He said, if the flour was dressed coarser, it would increase the quantity from a given quantity of wheat, as it would take in the finer pollards, which were now, in the common mode of manufacture, entirely separated from the flour:

That the expence of manufacture would be cheaper, and the flour would be sooner fit for use:

That the best and most wholesome bread was made from flour that contained the whole of the meal, with the broad bran only taken out; that the fine pollards contained a sweet oily substance, that prevented the bread from dry-

ing in so short a time as bread made from fine flour only.

Brown bread flour, manufactured in the best manner from the whole of the wheat with the broad bran only taken out, may be ground to-day, dressed to-morrow, and used the next day.

Being asked as to the quantity of flour, pollard, &c. made out of a given quantity of wheat?

He said, from a load of wheat of forty bushels, (on an experiment made upon 20 loads, = to 100 quarters, averaged at 60 *lbs.* per bushel,) the produce was as under, viz.

FLOUR.

		lbs.		Sacks.	Bush.	Pecks.	lbs.
FLOUR. Sold by the sack of 280lbs or 5 bushels 56lb. a peck 14 lb.	Fine Households	1265 4/10	equal to	4	2	2	5 4/10
	Seconds	378		1	1	3	0
	Thirds	157 6/10		0	2	3	3 6/10
	Fourths	92 4/10		0	1	2	8 4/10
	Whole weight	1893 4/10	Red. to sacks	6	3	3	3 4/10
OFFAL. Sold by measure, called double measure, 16 bush. to the quarter.	Fine pollard	125 6/10	Red. to bushels	2	0	18	8/10
	2 Pollard	47		1	0	0	
	3 ditto	36 6/20		0	0	36	6/20
	Horse ditto	164 3/20		4	1	10	
	Bran	22 18/20		0	0	22	13/20
	Whole weight	395 8/20					

Loss in grinding, about . . . 30 lbs.

The

The fine household flour makes the white bread which is the general consumption of London. Rolls and French bread are made of a finer sort of flour, commonly called Hertfordshire whites, which is made from fine white wheat, mostly grown in Essex. Second flour, which is sold from two to three shillings per sack under the price of household flour, to mix with households, or to bakers who sell under price. The thirds are generally sent coastwise, or used in London for making brown bread. The fourths are generally sent to Newcastle and Liverpool, and used for baking ordinary biscuit, mixed with coarse sharps: this flour contains a great deal of fine pollard; when baked into bread, it makes a sweet, heavy, darkish red coloured loaf.

He says, no part of the pollard goes for the food of man: the fine, chiefly used for feeding rabbits and poultry; the second and third sorts, for hogs; the horse pollard, generally to mix with beans for hard-working horses. Bran is also for horses' mashes, &c. The parliamentary household bread should be made from the whole meal, the broad bran only being taken out, which may be ascertained either by dressing it

through a cloth or wire, woven with a certain number of threads (or wire) in an inch: what is called 14*s.* cloth is generally understood to be proper for this use. This flour would bake into such bread as is made in gentlemen's families, where the wheat has been ground in their own mill, and no tricks played with it.

He said, that, at the Albion Mills, they made, out of a given quantity of wheat, more flour than other mills generally did; but the same might be done at other mills, if they would use labour sufficient.

He thinks, bread made with the fine pollards in the flour is more nourishing than the fine dressed flour, particularly for people who use great exercise, or hard-working men; because the pollards contain an oily sweet substance that will lay longer upon the stomach, and the bread will be moister when four or five days old than white bread is the second day after baking.

One load of wheat, of 60 *lbs.* per bushel, ground and dressed so that the broad bran only is taken out, will produce 2,065 *lbs.* of flour, which is equal to 7 sacks 1 bushel 3 pecks and 7 *lbs.* being 172 *lbs.* more flour than the same wheat

wheat would have produced if manufactured in the common way, giving an increase of one-eleventh part more flour for consumption.

He says, if parliament was to give the same encouragement to the bakers for making bread from the flour, as before stated, as they now have for baking the fine household flour, he has no doubt but the millers would be willing to manufacture it for that purpose.

EXAMINATION *of Mr.* SHEREDINE, *Purveyor of Bread, and Baker to the King's Household, before the Committee of Council, Feb. 2,* 1795.

He says, the bread he supplies is called wheaten bread, which is the only bread we have now in London; there is no household bread made in London. He calls household bread, the bread made from the whole meal, with only the bran taken out; and understands the bread mentioned in the assize as household bread, to be bread of that nature.

The

The reason the baker makes none is, he cannot make a profit on it, because the mealman will not make the distinction in the price which is required by law. According to the assize, the difference made by the miller is about 3*s*. 6*d*. per sack: it ought to be 6*s*. 8*d*.; then the baker would make equal profit on the coarse and fine bread.

The reason why the coarser is not made is, he thinks, that the mealman makes more by selling the fine and the offal separately, than selling them together.

The pollard and coarse things are sold for hogs, and the white flour for the food of man, at a higher price than they could sell the whole together for the food of man.

To what price should the assize of household bread be increased, so as to make a reasonable profit to the baker upon making it?

He said, one penny rise upon the quartern loaf would give sufficient profit to the baker, and he could give a better price to the mealman for his flour.

Being asked, whether he knows why the assize in Governor Pownal's bill was set so low?

He said, at the time of Governor Pownal's bill, there was no bread of the whole meal: Governor Pownal wanted to lay a check on the mealman as well as the baker; but he failed in this.

He thinks, if the advantage proposed was given to the household bread, it would be eat and preferred.

When the flour is made of the whole of the meal, it is impossible to tell whether they have taken any of the fine flour out of it.

He thinks, it would be better if there was only one sort of flour and bread made. The poor, he remembers, some years ago, when there were two prices of bread, would not buy the lowest, merely because they would have the highest priced bread.

Being asked, why he thinks it better if only one sort of flour was allowed to be made?

Because then the mealman would be obliged to make it, and he could have no sale for the finer.

Being asked, whether he thought the poor would

would buy this coarser bread, if they could buy any better?

He said, he thought they would not be satisfied unless they gave the higheſt price.

No bread is now made in London for sale but the fine wheaten bread.

AN ACT *for repealing several Laws therein mentioned, against Badgers, Engrossers, Forestallers and Regraters, and for indemnifying Persons against Prosecutions for Offences committed against the said Acts.* 12 George III.

" Whereas it hath been found by expe-
" rience, that the restraints laid by several sta-
" tutes upon the dealing in corn, meal, flour,
" cattle, and sundry other sorts of victuals, by
" preventing a free trade in the said commo-
" dities, have a tendency to discourage the
" growth, and to enhance the price of the
" same;

" same; which statutes, if put in execution,
" would bring a great distress upon the inha-
" bitants of many parts of this kingdom, and
" in particular upon those of the cities of
" London and Westminster:" Be it therefore enacted, by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that an act, made in the third and fourth year of King Edward the Sixth, intituled, *an act for the buying and selling of butter and cheese;* and also an act, made in the fifth and sixth year of King Edward the Sixth, intituled, *an act against regraters, forestallers, and engrossers;* and also an act, made in the third year of Philip and Mary, intituled, *an act for the keeping milch kine, and for breeding and rearing of calves;* and also an act, made in the fifth year of Queen Elizabeth, intituled, *an act touching badgers of corn, and drovers of cattle, to be licensed;* and also an act, made in the fifteenth year of King Charles the Second, intituled, *an act to prevent the selling of live fat cattle by butchers;* and so much of an act, made in the fifth

fifth year of Queen Anne, intituled, *an act for continuing the laws therein mentioned relating to the poor, and to the buying and selling of cattle in Smithfield, and for suppressing of piracy,* as relates to butchers selling cattle alive or dead within the cities of London and Westminster, or within ten miles thereof; and all acts made for the better enforcement of the same, being detrimental to the supply of the labouring and manufacturing poor of this kingdom, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be repealed.

A TABLE,

A TABLE,

SHEWING

The Average Profits in manufacturing a sack of flour in the years 1774, *&c. to* 1799, *exclusive of the pollards and brans, which are a compensation for all expences attending grinding and carriage to and from the mill, but frequently, and particularly at this time, much more than a compensation. Also,*

The Average Profits for the five years in which the Albion Mills manufactured flour, compared with the like profits for the five years preceding that time, and the last five years ending December the 30*th,* 1799: *together with some observations on the millers' representation, &c.*

N. B. The comparison is generally made between the sack of flour and the quarter of wheat; but as six bushels of wheat, of average goodness, (when the crops also are of like goodness,) will make in quantity and quality what will be equal in value to a sack of fine flour, the price of the sack of flour should be compared, as below, with the price of six bushels of wheat, which produces it.—See Observations on the Assize of Bread, p. 16.

But if six bushels of wheat should not be the precise quantity which produces the sack of fine flour, yet a little variation from that quantity will materially affect the following Table.

Years.	Price of a quarter of wheat.		Price of six bushels of wheat.		Price of a sack of flour.		Miller's profits per sack.		
1774	50	8½	37	8¾	42	11½	5	2¾	
1775	46	2¾	34	8¼	40	8	5	11¾	
1776	37	8¾	28	3¾	32	4	4	0¼	
1777	43	2¾	32	5¼	38	7½	6	2¼	
1778	40	9¾	30	7½	36	6	5	10½	
1779	33	7½	25	2¾	30	0½	4	9¾	5s. 6½d. the average profit per sack for these twelve years.
1780	36	4¾	27	3¾	31	10½	4	6¾	
1781	44	0½	33	0½	39	10¼	6	9¾	
1782	47	0	35	3	41	1¾	5	10¾	5s. 11¾d. the average profit per sack for these five years.
1783	46	7½	34	11¾	41	9½	6	9¾	
1784	46	11½	35	2¾	39	8	6	5¼	
1785	37	11¾	28	6	34	5¾	5	11¼	
1786	36	6	27	4½	30	2¼	2	9¾	
1787	41	1½	30	10¼	32	11¾	2	1½	Albion Mills.
1788	45	3	33	11¼	36	10¼	2	11½	2s. 10½d. the average profit per sack for these five years.
1789	51	8½	38	9½	41	7¾	2	10¼	
1790	51	3	38	5¼	42	0¾	3	7½	3s. 1½d. the average profit per sack of these four years. And the apprehension that the Albion Mills would have been rebuilt, seems to have operated in keeping down the price of flour; for it increased rapidly in the following years, when such apprehension had vanished.
1791	44	11¼	33	9	36	7	2	10	
1792	41	11¾	31	6	34	4	2	10	
1793	46	7¼	34	11½	39	7¼	4	7¾	
1794	51	4½	38	6½	40	9½	2	2¾	
1795	75	0	56	3	63	3¾	7	0¾	
1796	67	9¾	50	10½	62	4¾	11	6¼	8s. 8¼d. the average profit per sack for these five years.
1797	50	7	37	11¼	44	10¼	6	11	
1798	47	10½	35	11	44	4¾	8	5¾	
1799	64	10½	48	8	58	2¼	9	6¼	

The average profit on the sack of flour in the five years in which the Albion Mills were worked,

ed, was 2*s.* 10½*d.*; and in the five preceding years, 5*s.* 11¾*d.*; difference, 3*s.* 1¼*d.*—which was so much saved to the public in every sack of flour; and supposing the consumption of London to be 20,000 sacks per week, the annual saving was 161,416*l.* And during these two periods, the average price of wheat was nearly the same, being 44*s.* 6¼*d.* per quarter in the latter period, and 45*s.* 2*d.* in the former; difference, only 7¾*d.* per quarter.

The difference also in the profits of the sack of flour, in the five years of the Albion Mills, and the last five years, was 5*s.* 9¾*d.*; which, according to the above consumption, was an annual saving to the metropolis of 302,250*l.*

Concerning combinations in the trade, as also adulteration in the manufacturing of flour and bread, which the millers repeatedly affirm is never practised, the public may have already formed their opinion. I shall, therefore, only suggest to the reader's attention a note they have given, (p. 10:) "It was not an uncommon thing for the millers in the vicinity of London

London, to dress the pollard and bran which they bought from the Albion Mill Company, and one hundred sacks of flour at a time have been sold extracted from *their* offal." They have not, however, told us, whether they extracted flour from their *own offal*, or how much, &c.

Concerning the small mills, which, they say, must necessarily be destroyed and annihilated in all parts of the country for 100 miles round the metropolis by this monster of a mill, leaving the greater mills only what may escape the overwhelming influence of their gigantic opponent, it may be asked, is all the grain within that immense distance (except what may be ground by these few greater mills) to be brought to this monster to be converted into flour, and then sent back to the same places from whence it came? Supposing, also, that these mills could (for it cannot be supposed that they would) be destroyed by this monster—also, that the 1500 ovens within ten miles of the Royal Exchange could (as surely they will not) be swallowed up by the monstrous ovens of this gigantic company

pany — would none, either of these millers, bakers, or their servants, be employed in this mighty establishment, which is to supply bread for a circle of ten miles round London, and flour to the distance of 100 miles? but must all of them, their wives and children—10,000 in number—be deprived of bread, and all possible means of support?

This is not language to convince, but to inflame, the public: it is language highly improper to be used to a wise legislature, whose protection is solicited.

It is, however, decent language, compared with the following—That the London company would govern and command the market—would set the assize of bread—would be the baker to the people—might deal out to them whatever substitute for flour it pleased—would speedily deprive the metropolis of a corn-market—would intercept grain in every district—dictate to every grower—and might proceed in a career of unbridled license, until a mob might take it into their own hands, and another calamity lay it in ruins, and the metropolis of London be reduced

duced to the extremity of* sudden want. The mob (which is the appellation here given to the people) will not, it is to be hoped, be misled, or instigated to acts of violence, by such unbridled licentiousness of language.

Would it not have been much better—certainly it would have been much more respectful to the Legislature—to have abstained from such language, and to have relied upon obtaining its protection (as far as wisdom and national policy could grant it) by simply stating the *beneficial* and *perfect* manner in which *they say* that the trade is conducted, viz. That there is *no waste nor adulteration* in the manufacture of flour or bread, and *no combination* in the trade;—that both of them are *tendered to the public with the most uniform regularity*, and at *the cheapest possible rate;*—that the *supplies* (p. 21) *come to and from the mills* (both near to and distant from the town) *unseen* and *unnoticed,—in an equal, regular* and *ample stream of plenty, to the metropolis;*—that *all the classes of*

* They say, however, (p. 19,) that "the public did not feel the loss of the Albion Mills for a *single* day."

of men engaged in the flour trade, contribute to the provision of the public without concert or knowledge of one another;—that (p. 4) *the trade has slowly and gradually matured itself into a system so perfect in all its parts, so well organized, and yet so independent, so beyond the reach of any accident, or of any artifice to disorder, that it is a national object to preserve it in the harmony it has acquired;* and *that* (p. 22) *this system is the result of the experience of ages—perfect and beautiful?* And having substantiated these, the Legislature would not — they could not—"listen to a proposition, however specious in its aspect, however respectable in its auspices, which threatens directly and infallibly to level the established and beautiful system in the dust."

Extract

Extract from the Order of Vestry of the Parish of ———, 13th of December 1799.

Persons to be relieved.	Children.	Weekly Earnings.	Monthly in Money.	WEEKLY.					
				Bread.	Soups.	Salted or fresh meat.	Potatoes.	Rice.	Cheese.
		s. d.	s. d.	Pounds.	Quarts.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Sarah Bentleet	1		8 0						
Widow Istead			6 0						
B. Wynn and wife, unable to work	4			21	14		42		
John Pumphary, a wife	6	9 0			24		50		
John Gasson, a wife	7	12 0			21				
Widow Pierce	2			7					
William Langridge, a wife	4	9 0			14				
William Wynn, a wife	4	18 0			14				
Richard Wood, bricklayer, a wife	5	15 0						7	
John Coppard		8 0						3	
Widow Cheeseman				$3\frac{1}{2}$	4				
Thomas Wheeler's daughter's child			8 0						
Jerry Hyder, a wife	5	8 0			14		28		
Widow Denshire	7		6 0	28	14		50		
George Virgoe, a wife	5	9 0						14	
Widow Bish				$3\frac{1}{2}$				3	
David Friend, a wife	4	4 0						11	

The poor, when relieved by money, very often misapply it; therefore it is not given, except a small proportion in cases of no earnings, or of persons who derive some advantage from relations and friends, and consequently require little assistance. It has been customary to relieve them with flour: but it was found they used it very improvidently, in making puddings, pies, or bad bread; to obviate the difficulty of obtaining yeast, and of stealing wood to bake, and also to secure the use of a greater proportion of the wheat, viz. 54 lbs. of flour from 60 lbs. of wheat, and likewise to secure well-baked bread, the poor is supplied with that article, instead of flour, twice a week: but as the object now is to save wheat, none is given where the earnings are sufficient to purchase three quarters of a pound of bread for each person in the family. Rice is given to those who live at a distance from the village, with a little treacle, which makes that food very acceptable to them.

The above names are only a few of those on the list, but are sufficient for example. An attentive examination will show how great is the saving of wheaten flour, in which alone relief

was before given. On the whole of the list, much less than a fourth of relief is given in bread: The expence to the parish is less than it was before, and the poor are better and more regularly fed.

This is the plan that was settled for the last winter. It was found neither to be so agreeable to the people, nor convenient, to give soup; therefore it is now proposed to distribute proportionable quantities of salted provisions or cheese in lieu thereof. It is difficult to have any exact rule in a variety of cases for the quantum of relief, some of the poor having particular advantages or disadvantages; but it is supposed that a man who earns ten shillings a week can provide subsistence sufficient for a wife and two children, and they are allowed for the subsistence of all children above that number. Besides the relief above stated, part of the poor are relieved with firing, and their rent paid.

TABLES,

CONTAINING

NO.

1. An Account of the Quantities of Grain Imported into England, from the Year 1697 to 1780, distinguishing each Year; alſo shewing the annual Price of Wheat in the same period.

2. An Account of the Quantities of Grain Exported from 1697 to 1780, distinguishing each Year.

3. An Account of the Foreign Corn Exported between the Year 1697 and 1779, both inclusive.

4, 5, and 6. An Account of Corn and Grain of all Sorts, distinguishing each, Imported into and Exported from Great Britain, from the Year 1780 to 1799, both inclusive; distinguishing each Year, and the British from the Foreign Corn Exported; and shewing the Annual Average Price of Wheat during that Period.

7. An Accouut of Grain Imported into Great Britain in the Year 1796, distinguishing the Countries from whence, and the Ports into which, imported.

8. An Account of the Quantities of Grain Exported from Great Britain in the Year 1796; distinguishing the Ports from whence, and the Countries to which, exported.

9. An Account of all Grain and Rice Imported into Great Britain from the 4th of January to the 10th of October 1800, distinguishing the Ports from whence and where imported.

10. An Account of Grain Imported into Great Britain from North America, from the Year 1783 to 1799, both inclusive, distinguishing each Year.

TABLES,

CONTAINING

NO.

1. An Account of the Quantities of Grain Imported into England, from the Year 1697 to 1780, distinguishing each Year; also shewing the annual Price of Wheat in the same period.

2. An Account of the Quantities of Grain Exported from 1697 to 1780, distinguishing each Year.

3. An Account of the Foreign Corn Exported between the Year 1697 and 1779, both inclusive.

4. 5. and 6. An Account of Corn and Grain of all Sorts, distinguishing each, Imported into and Exported from Great Britain, from the Year 1780 to 1799, both inclusive; distinguishing each Year, and the British from the Foreign Corn Exported; and shewing the Annual Average Price of Wheat during that Period.

7. An Account of Grain Imported into Great Britain in the Year 1798, distinguishing the Countries from whence, and the Ports into which, imported.

8. An Account of the Quantities of Grain Exported from Great Britain in the Year 1798; distinguishing the Ports from whence, and the Countries to which, exported.

9. An Account of all Grain and Rice Imported into Great Britain from the 6th of January to the 10th of October 1800, distinguishing the Ports from whence and where imported.

10. An Account of Grain Imported into Great Britain from North America, from the Year 1783 to 1799, both inclusive, distinguishing each Year.

No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT *of the Quantities of Barley, Oats, Oatmeal, Rye, Wheat, and Wheat Flour,* IMPORTED *into England from the year* 1697 *to* 1780, *distinguishing each year; also shewing the annual Average Price of Wheat in the same period.*

YEARS.	BARLEY.	OATS.	OATMEAL.	RYE.	WHEAT and WHEAT FLOUR.	Average Price of WHEAT per Qr. of 8 Bushels.
	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	£. s. d.
1697	.....	.....	1 4	.....	400 ..	*2 13 4
..98	150 ..	520 ..	.....	3,622 2	845 ..	*3 0 8 8/9
..99	.....	1,280 4	 5	350 ..	486 3	*2 16 10 6/9
1700	.....	234 4	 5	 4	4 6	1 15 6 6/9
...1	.....	20 4	.....	.....	1 1	1 12 5 7/9
..2	.....	1 ..	.....	.....	.....	1 5 2 6/9
...3	3 ..	.....	2 4	.....	50 ..	1 12 ..
...4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 6	2 1 4
...5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 6 8
...6	.....	98 4	480 4	.....	77 1	1 3 1 3/9
...7	.....	12 ..	.....	.....	.....	1 5 4
...8	.....	70 4	.....	.....	86 4	1 16 10 6/9
...9	606 ..	1 ..	.....	.....	1,552 3	†3 9 9 3/9
..10	408 ..	189 3	113 3	 2	400 ..	†3 9 4
..11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 8 ..
..12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 1 2 2/9
..13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 5 4
..14	.....	21 ..	.....	.....	15 7	2 4 8 8/9
..15	.....	.....	.....	.....	 4	1 18 2 6/9
..16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 2 8
..17	.....	62 ..	.....	.....	.....	2 .. 2 6/9
..18	.....	21 2	.....	.....	.....	1 14 6 2/9
..19	.....	300 ..	.....	.....	20 1	1 11 1 3/9
..20	252 ..	2 ..	.....	.....	.....	1 12 10 6/9
..21	445 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 13 4
..22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 12 ..
..23	.....	112 2	.....	.....	.....	1 10 9 7/9
..24	.....	61,630 3	.....	.....	148 2	1 12 10 5/9
..25	.....	2,152 4	.....	 4	12 2	2 3 1 5/9
..26	.....	20 ..	.....	.....	.....	2 .. 10 6/9
..27	100 ..	15 6	.....	.....	.....	1 17 4
..28	11,745 ..	70,070 1	.....	42,205 6	74,574 2	2 8 5 3/9
..29	17,201 6	184,071 ..	21 3	132,045 7	40,315 2	2 1 7 5/9
..30	386 1	95,149 4	.....	.....	75 7	1 12 5 3/9
..31	3,503 ..	15,892 7	.....	.....	4 ..	1 9 2 2/9
..32	.....	12,044 1	.....	.....	.....	1 3 8 4/9
..33	2 ..	9 ..	.....	.....	7 4	1 4 2 2/9
..34	1 3	9 ..	.....	.....	6 5	1 14 6 2/9
..35	.....	6,439 ..	.....	.....	9 1	1 18 2 6/9
..36	.....	267 5	.....	.....	16 5	1 15 10 2/9
..37	.....	7 ..	.....	.....	32 4	1 13 9 3/9
..38	 7	21 3	.....	.....	2 5	1 11 6 6/9
..39	 3	32 ..	.....	.....	22 7	1 14 2 6/9
..40	1 2	1,333 3	.....	1,090 ..	5,468 5	2 5 .. 1/4
..41	15,182 ..	84,821 7	.....	11,012 4	7,540 2	2 1 5 7/9
..42	.....	25 ..	.....	.....	 7	1 10 2 6/9
..43	.....	12 6	.....	.....	2 5	1 2 .. 8/9
..44	.....	67 6	.....	.....	2 ..	1 2 .. 8/9
..45	.....	5 1	.....	.....	5 6	1 4 5 3/9
..46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 14 8
..47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 10 11 5/9
..48	14 4	.....	.....	.....	385 ..	1 12 10 6/9
..49	40 ..	.....	.....	.....	382 ..	1 12 10 6/9
..50	.....	20 3	.....	.....	279 5	1 8 10 6/9
..51	.....	2,291 1	.....	.....	3 ..	1 14 2 6/9
..52	 2	250 ..	10 ..	.....	.....	1 17 2 2/9
..53	.....	38 3	2 4	.....	.....	1 19 8 4/9
..54	.....	52,421 7	.....	.....	201 ..	1 10 9 7/9
..55	.....	1,591 2	292 ..	.....	.....	1 10 .. 8/9
..56	4 6	41,390 ..	5,280 4	1,695 ..	5 ..	2 .. 2 6/9
..57	5,779 1	7,460 2	298 3	7,861 7	130,343 2	2 13 4
..58	9,752 2	12,276 2	1,563 7	.....	19,089 7	2 2 5 3/9
..59	42 4	321 4	13 2	.....	82 1	1 15 4 8/9
..60	.....	.....	3 6	.....	.....	1 12 5 3/9
..61	.....	21 ..	.....	.....	.....	1 6 10 6/9
..62	942 3	16,570 1	829 6	.....	56 2	1 14 8
..63	3,227 7	217,637 5	836 5	.....	8 1	1 16 2 6/9
..64	5,110 2	122,477 3	11,892 3	.....	1 1	2 1 6 6/9
..65	3,597 ..	82,205 4	541 6	.....	89,642 5	2 8 ..
..66	2,620 6	209,782 3	.....	140 ..	9,387 ..	2 3 1 3/9
..67	64,895 3	209,388 4	.....	65,498 3	444,029 ..	3 4 6
..68	11,483 2	121,871 4	3,142 4	57,073 2	272,307 6	3 .. 6
..69	219 7	73,966 3	1,409 4	22 3	2,903 1	2 5 8
..70	28 1	109,189 ..	13 5	.....	15 2	2 9 ..
..71	162 7	198,066 7	5 4	2,179 4	2,509 1	2 5 8 1/2
..72	2,103 4	70,527 5	15 ..	4,798 6	23,134 2	2 9 5 3/4
..73	51,221 3	232,907 6	1,458 1	9,253 1	50,312 ..	2 9 10 1/2
..74	155,147 7	312,503 4	404 7	41,427 ..	269,235 4	2 11 .. 1/2
..75	126,332 4	280,870 7	2,956 4	33,573 5	544,640 6	2 7 8 1/4
..76	8,019 5	372,197 6	1,509 5	3,414 6	20,148 3	1 18 5 1/2
..77	7,981 ..	366,020 5	134 4	18,454 1	233,069 4	2 5 .. 1/2
..78	42,514 2	199,667 6	12 2	9,327 ..	106,394 ..	2 2 4 1/4
..79	7,084 6	381,858 1	669 ..	1,693 ..	.....	1 14 6 1/2

* The three last of the seven dear years after the Revolution, the average price of the seven was 2l. 17s.
† The two dear years of Queen Anne, the average prices, 3l. 9s. 7d.

No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT *of the Quantities of Barley, Oats, Oatmeal, Rye, Wheat, and Flour,* EXPORTED *from England between the years* 1697 *and* 1780, *distinguishing each year.*

YEARS.	BARLEY.	MALT.	OATS.	OATMEAL.	RYE.	WHEAT and WHEAT FLOUR.
	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.
1697	32,855 ..	51,811 5	3,751 4	295 3	2,596 4	14,698 6
..98	30,984 6	44,526 6	2,246 7	151 7	1,275 2	6,857 1
..99	75 ..	1,511 3	38 5	301 6	405 ..	557 2
1700	25,896 5	37,571 4	3,154 2	391 1	27,231 ..	49,056 5
..01	21,953 2	50,447 1	2,858 ..	285 5	43,917 ..	98,323 7
..02	16,280 1	71,856 6	1,132 5	89 4	51,710 2	90,230 4
..03	71,523 7	123,291 2	1,340 2	159 2	58,438 4	106,615 4
..04	30,729 4	102,873 7	718 6	219 7	29,284 7	90,313 5
..05	21,386 6	137,396 2	1,116 4	100 4	24,059 4	96,185 1
..06	10,221 3	141,084 4	464 1	62 2	49,892 2	188,332 3
..07	4,771 3	111,153 1	708 3	103 7	34,032 ..	174,155 1
..08	29,937 6	97,789 3	512 3	67 6	4,720 3	83,406 3
..09	40,512 6	139,934 4	5,619 2	37 5	166,512 5	69,437 7
..10	5,744 5	79,538 ..	347 6	125 1	12,215 6	14,426 ..
..11	8,412 6	139,975 7	862 ..	321 4	37,957 4	76,949 ..
..12	19,838 5	191,624 5	4,050 1	303 5	17,735 3	135,157 6
..13	52,542 ..	217,975 7	21,576 2	1,876 3	88,625 7	176,227 ..
..14	18,579 5	220,274 7	12,476 4	129 ..	20,455 ..	174,821 1
..15	5,080 1	103,365 1	6,193 7	303 5	31,161 2	166,490 2
..16	14,857 ..	226,617 ..	6,190 3	719 6	40,123 1	74,642 2
..17	18,435 7	251,083 1	4,316 7	404 1	23,031 6	22,953 7
..18	71,139 7	303,133 3	6,151 4	868 5	49,416 6	71,800 ..
..19	9,649 3	357,499 1	8,921 ..	219 3	45,502 2	127,762 4
..20	5,505 6	258,509 6	19,893 ..	3,471 4	49,241 3	83,084 2
..21	11,608 3	338,942 6	2,589 4	577 7	69,697 5	81,632 6
..22	37,528 7	366,728 2	1,798 2	824 4	42,579 ..	178,880 1
..23	45,789 ..	305,063 5	2,804 7	541 5	12,787 6	157,719 6
..24	10,298 5	241,895 ..	3,565 3	516 4	23,441 4	245,864 6
..25	13,782 6	294,025 2	6,815 6	1,447 4	20,539 5	204,413 3
..26	20,017 1	335,925 5	4,610 ..	1,412 6	18,835 2	142,183 3
..27	8,688 4	241,428 4	3,193 3	2,204 7	9,169 3	30,315 3
..28	198 2	195,340 6	1,584 4	1,383 2	13 5	3,817 ..
..29	4,650 4	130,743 7	3,512 4	2,541 ..	1,460 3	18,993 3
..30	14,982 3	179,446 2	3,534 1	4,479 2	12,394 4	93,970 7
..31	13,562 2	177,699 4	4,663 6	1,808 1	21,089 7	130,025 2
..32	13,874 6	161,075 4	2,012 ..	1,274 7	15,535 5	202,058 4
..33	37,598 ..	203,115 ..	3,587 6	1,487 4	28,155 1	427,199 ..
..34	70,224 5	223,124 ..	2,722 2	3,038 6	10,735 ..	498,196 4
..35	57,520 3	219,781 7	2,101 5	1,920 6	1,329 4	153,343 5
..36	6,860 1	192,602 4	2,190 ..	1,196 5	1,220 5	118,170 ..
..37	23,669 5	103,718 2	3,582 2	1,921 4	7,849 3	461,602 ..
..38	70,689 6	188,607 7	2,429 7	1,777 3	36,159 1	580,596 4
..39	54,447 1	191,876 6	8,714 3	1,116 3	29,791 2	279,542 4
..40	24,086 6	145,527 5	5,279 2	2,571 7	8,979 4	54,390 4
..41	6,614 1	123,357 6	3,736 7	1,106 6	7,622 1	45,416 7
..42	11,482 4	189,525 7	4,526 1	1,380 2	63,272 2	293,259 6
..43	34,995 1	219,217 5	8,490 ..	1,882 3	88,272 7	371,481 3
..44	20,990 ..	219,862 4	3,949 3	1,657 6	74,169 1	231,984 5
..45	95,878 7	219,354 6	13,643 5	9,770 3	83,966 2	324,839 5
..46	158,719 3	282,024 6	17,927 ..	20,203 ..	45,782 3	130,646 2
..47	103,140 2	361,289 3	12,010 2	2,122 4	92,718 3	266,906 7
..48	73,857 ..	349,363 ..	15,813 1	3,768 4	103,891 4	543,387 5
..49	52,621 3	355,469 5	12,605 7	1,281 2	106,312 4	629,049 ..
..50	224,500 7	330,754 2	10,554 2	4,283 4	99,049 3	947,602 1
..51	32,698 ..	256,547 4	8,459 1	2,476 2	71,048 4	661,416 4
..52	106,331 3	287,578 6	9,666 3	1,590 1	57,847 2	432,886 1
..53	67,049 ..	274,424 7	11,107 2	7,012 1	24,835 7	299,608 7
..54	47,776 3	321,995 ..	20,228 1	2,330 2	42,915 1	361,172 ..
..55	32,836 ..	341,568 6	7,779 5	1,112 2	43,441 7	235,684 ..
..56	26,938 5	236,925 6	8,499 5	2,310 4	29,968 7	101,936 4
..57	7,094 7	56,164 2	12,117 ..	4,417 6	907 1	11,226 ..
..58	691 ..	10,728 1	7,932 4	1,831 4	.....	10,737 4
..59	22,862 4	166,079 ..	6,566 5	3,134 6	41,480 2	226,426 ..
..60	34,592 4	224,195 ..	12,299 5	2,388 4	52,766 4	390,977 ..
..61	97,897 1	279,051 5	14,683 ..	2,839 6	57,571 1	429,016 7
..62	130,873 3	254,429 5	145,025 7	1,368 4	28,410 2	294,500 ..
..63	38,390 1	165,494 6	10,844 1	1,664 4	12,933 7	242,614 4
..64	9,218 6	223,220 5	8,436 5	1,101 ..	27,690 1	396,587 5
..65	19,361 5	208,235 3	9,633 5	2,047 6	12,083 7	167,030 ..
..66	3,979 6	106,489 ..	9,424 7	2,386 ..	6,845 4	165,953 1
..67	7 1	18,647 3	9,432 2	1,716 5	53 2	5,071 ..
..68	1,674 5	4,833 5	10,784 1	1,328 ..	150 ..	7,433 1
..69	1,343 2	36,105 3	11,753 1	1,030 6	21 ..	49,892 1
..70	3,862 7	162,697 5	15,528 5	4,201 4	642 1	75,400 5
..71	1,080 1	30,086 2	18,833 3	4,530 5	.....	10,089 ..
..72	2,123 6	11,665 1	20,878 5	2,663 ..	.....	6,958 6
..73	1,764 6	680 ..	17,152 7	1,518 2	.....	7,636 6
..74	1,233 2	1,182 7	15,402 6	883 2	1,433 3	15,171 5
..75	2,280 4	42,173 1	22,384 2	208 6	2,470 5	28,348 3
..76	5,955 7	123,148 5	21,642 2	294 ..	10,368 4	174,950 4
..77	3,164 3	129,348 3	14,271 2	2,603 2	719 ..	79,120 4
..78	1,042 7	99,777 2	12,449 6	8,360 6	1,688 6	124,698 ..
..79	4,948 ..	74,286 7	11,291 2	2,474 5	3,162 ..	203,189 ..

No. 3.

FOREIGN CORN exported between the year 1697 *and* 1779, *both inclusive.*

YEARS.	BARLEY.	OATS.	OATMEAL.	RYE.	WHEAT and WHEAT FLOUR.
	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.
1771	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..74	.....	25 ..	.....	826 2	756 6
..75	5,940 6	8,552 5	220 2	251 4	62,649 ..
..76	2,159 5	8,418 4	276 2	630 1	82,764 3
..77	479 4	12,506 7	.....	226 6	5,913 5
..78	1,393 ..	7,834 5	208 1	17 ..	13,076 6
..79	2,583 2	5,634 7	29 ..	87 4	9,576 5

An ACCOUNT *of the Quantities of Corn and Grain of all Sorts, distinguishing each,* IMPORTED INTO *and* EXPORTED FROM *Great Britain, from the year* 1780 *to the year* 1799, *both inclusive; distinguishing each year, and the* British *from the* Foreign *Corn exported.*

No. 4. *FOREIGN CORN Imported.*

Years.	Barley.	Beans.	Oats.	Oatmeal.	Pease.	Rye.	Rye Meal.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Av. Pr. of WHEAT per Qr. of 8 Bush.	Indian.	Rice.
	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Bolls. lbs.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Qrs. bush.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	£. s. d.	Qrs. bush.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.
1780	352 0	7,406 4	195,643 7	612 7	17,716 0	.....	.....	1,662 4	9,030 0 0	1 15 8¼	.....	7,796 2 4
..81	56 2	3,244 7	108,682 6	367 2	14,507 6	10,743 1	.....	143,772 3	64,772 2 0	2 3 11¼	.....	42,889 0 11
..82	13,180 5	3,730 3	37,301 3	542 0	4,951 3	.....	.....	76,745 5	15,798 2 0	2 7 9	.....	2,724 1 7
..83	145,561 7	29,964 1	228,386 7	3,252 0	2,418 4	81,326 4	.....	562,616 4	81,495 2 11	2 12 2¾	.....	52,603 3 18
..84	78,536 5	28,673 7	257,945 1	36,090 56	18,466 1	24,778 7	.....	211,438 3	15,328 2 9	2 9 3½	.....	124,564 2 27
..85	67,392 5	9,355 6	319,362 4	179,786 112	7,457 6	28,761 3	.....	97,611 7	36,245 1 2	2 1 3½	.....	163,016 3 6
..86	65,453 7	34,013 4	449,242 3	104,746 56	1,697 2	3,643 2	.....	47,963 7	10,624 0 19	1 19 2	.....	156,177 0 11
..87	41,686 6	40,752 1	467,162 1	145,694 56	2,330 2	7,048 1	.....	57,368 4	10,069 2 24	2 .. 6	.....	179,326 0 8
..88	11,479 2	9,820 3	381,105 4	110,623 84	1,187 7	.....	.....	142,046 4	26,671 3 14	2 4 11	.....	227,911 1 23
..89	11,127 7	162 1	421,780 4	19,880 0	229 1	14,844 6	.....	92,397 7	60,773 3 17	2 10 11¼	.....	160,227 0 17
..90	29,719 1	39,541 5	703,995 4	103,778 0	3,551 7	21,683 3	.....	200,114 1	67,329 2 12	2 11 10½	10,546 3	235,176 2 11
..91	61,134 3	12,743 2	753,248 4	104,956 86	1,982 6	56,377 6	.....	430,798 1	114,775 3 4	2 7 ..¼	1,248 5	226,928 0 4
..92	118,526 4	38,451 7	934,907 1	92,831 113	4,801 5	13,026 7	.....	20,201 2	7,756 3 6	2 2 9	5,677 5	234,025 1 23
..93	147,169 2	29,720 3	699,459 0	29,000 122	18,553 4	55,595 7	.....	129,050 1	313,667 3 24	2 8 2¼	2 0	195,079 2 27
..94	128,568 3	90,243 3	846,022 6	21,317 54	40,368 5	24,472 5	.....	324,637 2	11,429 0 23	2 11 4¼	1,600 4	86,576 2 2
..95	18,070 5	15,807 5	441,088 2	24,250 41	20,262 6	11,507 0	37,595 1 26	287,930 3	90,521 2 22	3 14 3¼	20,586 3	145,500 2 13
..96	40,033 4	35,206 3	740,348 1	76,717 10	32,710 7	160,583 1	11,611 1 13	820,381 4	205,866 0 5	3 17 2½	29,294 ..	407,047 3 1
..97	64,197 6	17,393 7	563,743 4	57,045 47	17,818 2	8,257 6	.....	456,903 5	17,026 1 12	2 13 ..¼	107 7	118,241 1 11
..98	116,485 3	12,327 4	722,035 1	65,321 55	21,683 0	6,924 6	.....	395,407 5	4,598 0 11	2 10 4¼	21 0	203,447 0 12
..99	19,587 7	4,800 3	495,090 4	43,308 21	8,750 4	22,050 6	.....	445,047 5	63,481 3 8	3 7 3	2 0	93,570 0 22

No. 5. *FOREIGN CORN Exported.*

Years.	Barley.	Beans.	Oats.	Oatmeal.	Pease.	Rye.	Rye Meal.	Indian.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Rice.
	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Bolls. lbs.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Cwt.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.
1780	2,407 1	2,357 7	8,965 5	449 0	3,131 4	.....	.....	.....	7,007 2	20,935 3 16	885 0 22
..81	.....	216 0	18,542 2	119 6	290 0	150 0	.....	.....	1,726 0	16,338 2 0	21,606 2 10
..82	.....	225 7	7,381 5	40 8	860 3	9 0	.....	.....	1,039 5	10,566 0 0	6,030 2 9
..83	2,965 3	27 2	2,404 5	.....	.....	3,048 4	.....	.....	15,769 4	7,089 2 0	26,821 3 26
..84	2,797 4	613 3	1,569 3	.....	118 3	910 6	.....	.....	10,424 4	9,466 1 26	119,328 1 23
..85	1,463 0	283 7	3,481 2	3,254 56	2,696 4	647 0	.....	.....	6,255 4	347 0 0	126,783 2 27
..86	1,422 6	434 2	1,952 7	1,105 28	140 4	1,268 5	.....	.....	9,988 4	3,907 3 2	125,242 1 14
..87	2,123 0	893 0	2,844 7	696 0	318 2	.....	.....	.....	335 1	381 2 17	139,614 3 16
..88	390 3	1,630 4	1,204 1	310 56	63 0	.....	.....	1 ..	11,442 2	1,671 1 17	161,137 1 7
..89	360 0	4,890 7	2,053 6	622 56	473 4	2,718 0	.....	.....	10,019 5	12,403 0 13	160,261 3 12
..90	55 0	1,259 3	1,428 0	28 112	.....	.....	.....	.....	741 5	12,482 2 18	152,551 2 25
..91	.....	1,043 0	1,005 6	229 84	.....	1,185 0	.....	1,246 4	17,265 7	11,934 3 7	144,546 1 16
..92	774 5	846 2	10,300 2	198 112	1,196 3	1,542 6	.....	.....	26,791 5	11,101 1 14	174,959 0 7
..93	172 5	48 5	2,429 1	438 28	237 2	498 6	.....	.....	32,626 1	40,322 3 21	96,172 2 4
..94	775 0	.....	692 0	.....	217 2	1,418 7	.....	1,448 2	91,632 0	24,023 3 3	79,336 3 16
..95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 0	487	465 0	677 0	4,225 0 0	25,809 0 6
..96	2,786 2	375 0	1,529 0	.....	.....	50 0	.....	2,664 0	584 3	1,566 0 0	76,691 2 27
..97	25 0	225 4	1,563 6	95 117	72 4	100 0	.....	6,418 6	15,153 7	10,537 3 7	69,730 2 1
..98	1,579 4	1,545 7	6,120 0	.....	50 0	680 2	.....	579 4	21,363 0	4,110 0 0	73,532 2 1
..99	656 3	227 2	4,799 0	.....	73 2	.....	.....	500 0	6,855 7	10,017 1 0	44,626 1 19

No. 6. *BRITISH CORN Exported.*

Years.	Barley.	Beans.	Malt.	Oats.	Oatmeal.	Pease.	Rye.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.
	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.
1780	52,349 1	14,478 0	138,692 3	11,932 0	5,738 5	8,163 4	1,673 3	64,067 3	151,653 6
..81	36,225 5	15,802 2	113,110 5	8,531 2	17,922 4	2,863 6	2,550 5	2,376 7	94,916 4
..82	41,737 1	14,290 7	86,615 6	10,903 1	4,676 3	5,472 0	3,993 7	7,049 5	133,412 3
..83	6,167 2	10,236 1	45,918 6	8,179 6	1,412 5	2,701 1	431 4	6,321 7	28,349 5
..84	21,416 0	7,826 3	45,415 4	8,895 2	2,884 5	2,884 2	5,821 2	38,510 5	41,474 0
..85	75,638 1	6,288 3	95,362 5	17,554 7	4,846 2	6,986 4	12,516 2	65,366 7	60,964 3
..86	18,411 4	10,360 3	85,422 2	13,838 6	3,939 5	5,678 7	5,467 2	128,384 1	66,161 3
..87	25,036 3	10,504 5	111,626 4	12,044 2	3,452 3	6,581 0	12,683 3	75,365 0	44,733 3
..88	65,229 7	8,958 0	149,567 2	12,364 1	952 4	5,118 5	31,219 7	49,769 1	24,538 1
..89	210,950 3	15,017 6	134,375 0	24,933 1	5,801 0	9,261 6	37,432 5	73,189 1	52,672 1
..90	18,846 6	9,132 5	32,063 6	11,560 1	1,279 2	7,184 1	47 4	1,307 0	24,682 1
..91	2,394 3	7,223 7	39,195 6	14,594 4	715 7	5,439 5	2,343 0	31,008 2	18,373 7
..92	26,744 7	10,810 1	20,020 5	13,640 1	529 4	4,432 6	14,608 3	224,190 4	46,123 4
..93	1,341 0	9,722 4	1,933 2	13,807 6	795 0	4,344 4	13 0	12,239 2	20,482 6
..94	2,048 7	7,519 5	6,472 4	12,695 7	1,048 1	3,063 0	500 7	24,640 4	27,922 3
..95	1,788 6	3,235 3	4,627 1	5,419 5	569 0	1,315 2	15 0	.....	14,885 4
..96	4,433 7	8,237 7	5,928 7	8,543 3	773 0	2,112 3	72 0	92 6	20,610 2
..97	5,194 4	8,250 7	7,869 6	17,304 7	1,095 4	2,752 4	8 3	7,921 7	24,883 2
..98	1,276 1	14,546 1	12,219 5	17,480 3	1,486 6	3,365 4	.....	775 0	31,911 4
..99	24,244 5	9,281 1	16,485 2	12,833 6	1,647 2	2,237 3	40 0	10,103 6	17,097 6

No. 7.

An Account *of the Quantities of Wheat, Flour, Oats, Oatmeal, Barley, and Rye,* **Imported** *into Great Britain in the year* 1796; *distinguishing the Countries from whence, and the Ports into which, Imported.*

IMPORTED FROM	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Oats.	Oatmeal.	Barley.	Rye.
	Qrs. bush.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Qrs. bush.	Bolls. lbs.	Qrs. bush.	Qrt. bush.
Denmark	17,184 1	. . .	7,408 2	. . .	206 3	45 0
Ruſſia	102,126 1	702 3 7	13,560 3	. . .	2,954 4	30,278 2
Sweden	18,174 5	. . .	10,337 .	. . .	6,906 6	10,936 4
Poland	126,790 6	. . .	1,564 5	. . .	4,960 4	39,408 7
Pruſſia	296,180 4	. . .	25,678 .	. . .	11,454 7	35,789 6
Germany	192,902 3	14,838 2 6	288,893 7	. . .	10,871 7	42,675 5
Holland	7,939 4	25 . 14	112,196 6	6 56	1,316 .	662 6
France	. . .	1,107 1 11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Portugal	401 7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Spain	706 .	12,143 3 14	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Gibraltar	3,247 7	2,331 . 7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Italy	18,178 6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ireland	. . .	10 3 8	280,416 1	76,705 24	. . .	. . .
Iſle Man	. . . 4	. . . 3 20	16 2	. . .	1,172 2	. . .
Guernſey & Jerſey	. . .	431 2 . .	8 4	5 70	60 .	. . .
States of America	2,697 2	143,833 . 15	5 .	. . .	. . .	160 . .
Africa	30,843 5	4 . .	. . .	. . .	60 .	. . .
	817,373 7	175,429 . 18	740,084 6	76,717 10	39,963 1	159,956 6
Prize	3,007 5	30,436 3 15	263 3	. . .	56 7	626 3
Total	820,381 4	205,866 . 5	740,348 1	76,717 10	40,020 .	160,583 1

IMPORTED INTO	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Oats.	Oatmeal.	Barley.	Rye.
	Qrs. bush.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Qrs. bush.	Bolls. lbs.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.
Beaumaries	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	21 0
Berwick	158 3	. . .	1,363 1	. . .	. . .	. . .
Boſton	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,926 2
Briſtol	2,032 5	8,543 1 24	10,093 4	243 53	. . .	. . .
Cheſter	. . .	. . .	1,610 4	. . .	. . .	. . .
Chicheſter	. . .	. . .	3,168 5	. . .	. . .	. . .
Colcheſter	1,514 6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cowes	30 .	. . .	1,014 5	. . .	. . .	. . .
Dartmouth	. . .	. . .	50 .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Dover	7,468 4	32 . 12	88 .	. . .	. . .	16 .
Exeter	54 .	194 1 21	607 .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Falmouth	806 2	9,141 . 3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Glouceſter	. . .	. . .	943 .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Hull	32,423 2	. . .	4,253 6	. . .	551 .	7,418 3
Ipſwich	882 .	. . .	. . .	. . .	699 .	280 .
Lancaſter	. . .	. . .	250 .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Liverpool	144,091 3	16,653 1 18	178,486 5	23,872 23	9,495 5	12,879 1
Lyme	475 .	. . .	662 3	. . .	. . .	. . .
Lynn Regis	18,059 6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,816 1
Newcaſtle	21,581 7	. . .	7,887 3	. . .	966 .	91,064 7
Newhaven	578 1	. . .	1,036 4	. . .	. . .	. . .
Penzance	. . .	. . .	. . .	33 84	. . .	. . .
Ply.nouth	8,466 2	2,375 2 23	. . .	6 56	56 7	97 .
Poole	2,903 4	. . .	1,491 1	. . .	. . .	408 2
Portſmouth	12,120 6	19,930 3 21	2,470 1	. . .	3 3	. . .
Preſton	. . .	. . .	1,030 3	. . .	615 4	. . .
Rocheſter	123 .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	109 4
Sandwich	629 .	. . .	711 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Scarborough	333 3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	62 4
Southamtpon	1,293 5	2,090 1 14	12,137 7	. . .	60 .	. . .
Southwold	. . .	. . .	370 .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Sunderland	1,171 .	. . .	. . .	. . .	577 .	1,657 4
Swanſey	. . .	1,423 1 4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Wells	1,064 2	. . .	27 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Weymouth	. . .	. . .	7,484 4	. . .	. . .	. . .
Whitby	1,291 2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	162 .
Whitehaven	17 4	9 3 16	7,277 3	8 100	81 .	205 3
Wiſbeach	2,096 3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Yarmouth	25,395 7	. . .	941 7	. . .	. . .	10,108 4
London	478,395 5	145,222 1 . .	408,723 5	1 84	24,683 .	29,984 2
Scotland	54,924 2	249 . 17	86,168 1	52,551 30	2,231 5	1,373 4
Total	820,381 4	205,866 . . 5	740,348 1	76,717 10	40,020 .	160,583 1

No. 8.

An Account *of the Quantities of Wheat, Wheat Flour, Oats, Oatmeal, Barley, and Rye,* **Exported** *from Great Britain in the year* 1796; *distinguishing the Ports from whence, and the Countries to which, Exported.*

BRITISH CORN.

EXPORTED TO	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Oats.	Oatmeal.	Barley.	Rye.
	Qrs. bush.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Qrs. lbs.	Bolls. lbs.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.
Gibraltar	. . .	123 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ireland	74 .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Iſlands Guernſey, Jerſey, & Man	. . .	55,527 . .	175 4	20 . .	4,074 .	58 .
Britiſh Colonies	18 6	14,553 2 .	36 6	422 50	30 2	. . .
Weſt Indies	. . .	11,198 3 7	8,331 1	1,565 68	298 1	14 .
Africa	. . .	40 . .	. . .	. . .	31 4	. . .
East Indies	. . .	1,000 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Total	92 6	82,442 1 7	8,543 3	2,007 118	4,433 7	72 .

EXPORTED FROM	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Oats.	Oatmeal.	Barley.	Rye.
	Qrs. bush.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Qrs. bush.	Bolls. lbs.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.
Briſtol	74 .	2,442 . 23	967 6	496 22	20 6½	. . .
Dartmouth	. . .	7,428 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Liverpool	. . .	1,720 . .	510 4	84 133	28 7	. . .
Plymouth	. . .	25 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Poole	. . .	6,444 2 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Whitehaven	. . .	. . .	4 .	. . .	140 .	. . .
London	18 6	63,688 3 5	6,727 5	825 131	4,073 3½	72 .
Scotland	. . .	693 3 7	333 4	600 112	170 6	. . .
Total	92 6	82,442 1 7	8,543 3	2,007 118	4,433 7	72 .

FOREIGN CORN.

Madeira	584 3	1,466 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	50 .
Ireland	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,736 2	. . .
Colonies	. . .	100 . .	40 .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Weſt Indies	. . .	. . .	1,489 .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Total	584 3	1,566 . .	1,529 .	. . .	2,736 2	50 .

Liverpool	. . .	. . .	1,529 .	. . .	680 . .	. . .
Plymouth	. . .	168 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Poole	. . .	84 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
London	584 3	1,314 . .	. . .	. . .	2,056 2	50 .
Total	584 3	1,566 . .	1,529 .	. . .	2,736 2	50 .

No. 9.

An Account *of all Grain and Rice* **imported** *into Great Britain, from the 4th of January to the 10th of October* 1800, *distinguishing the Ports from whence, and where imported.*

Imported from	Barley.	Beans.	Oats.	Oatmeal	Pease.	Rye.	Rye Meal.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Indian Corn	Indian Meal.	Rice.
	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Bolls.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Qrs. bush.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Qrs. bush.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.
Denmark	1,129 4		14,259 2		39 1	11,855 ..		17,027 7				
Ruſſia	20 ..		11,087 5		78 7	1 4		54,624 ..	261 .. 25			
Sweden	3,738 2		7,466 3		56 1	10,378 4		15,251 2				
Poland	899 2		2,006 2		1,599 5	13,489 4		157,634 5	10 3 5			
Pruſſia	5,172 1	3,133 4	50,685 1		1,517 5	13,906 1		412,910 5	15			
Germany	33,102 1	2,923 1	169,540 3		11,926 1	79,990 6	12,630	267,694 3	82,819 1 1			5,528 .. ..
Holland	19,284 3	5,977 1	146,320 7		2,617 7	5,613 2	3,000	26,562 3	10,744 1 6			
Flanders			18 ..									
France	2 ..				9 2							
Portugal					3			2,120 ..	4 2 23		1 3	57 2 ..
Spain		1,758 3										
Turkey												1,200 .. ..
Ireland			612 ..	1,222				1 ..	2,160			165 3 1
Iſles					2 2			120 ..				280 1 4
States of America	495 ..	13 6				672 4	2,989 2 15	4,035 ..	261,503 1 15	6,179 1	4,222 0 8	273,466 0 2
Britiſh Colonies	169 ..							8,521 6	6,261 1 ..			37 0 16
	64,011 5	13,805 7	401,996 2	1,222	17,847 2	135,907 1	18,619 2 15	966,502 7	313,719 3 20	6,179 1	4,222 1 11	280,684 3 22
Prize	81 ..					1,422 7		400 ..	1,424 2 22			325 1 3
Total	64,092 5	13,805 7	401,996 2	1,222	17,847 2	137,330 ..	18,619 2 15	966,902 7	315,204 2 14	6,179 1	4,222 1 11	281,011 .. 25
Imported into												
Berwick			729 3					5,016 6				
Bridgewater												
Briſtol	4,938 1		133 2			3,994 ..	877 2 15	16,950 ..	16,151 2 15	6		3,492 .. 11
Cardiff			441 3					639 ..				
Chepſtow												
Cheſter	510 2	247 5						13 ..				
Chicheſter	201 4	103 ..	927 1			70 1		9,249 4				
Colcheſter												
Cowes			519 6					8,999 ..				440 1 24
Dover	16 ..							940 ..				
Exeter								1,112 7				
Falmouth	1,071 7			4					3,187 .. 8			
Faverſham								451 ..				
Hull	1,895 3	2,138 1	14,153 7		717 2	7,826 ..		112,869 5	3,686 3 13		28 2 16	5,322 1 19
Lancaſter									2,364			
Liverpool	8,556 2	3,907 ..	5,472 ..		659 ..	6,520 6	1,438 2 ..	189,625 2	140,101 1 14	2,183 4		42,511 1 4
Lynn			298 4			736 1		10,467 2				
Newcaſtle	5,476 1	1,813 5	32,054 ..		564 4	69,049 1		49,583 1		1,310 5	5 1 12	
Padſtow												
Penryn												
Penzance								501 2				
Plymouth	81 ..		33 ..					1,341 6	4,882 2 22			133 2 27
Poole	84 3	276 4	1,816 4		58 2	303 1		10,609 4				
Portſmouth	1 4		2,616 2		4 ..			6,063 2				
Rocheſter								213 7				
Sandwich	334 ..		626 3					3,062 3				
Scarborough									15			
Shoreham												
Southampton	130 5	1,218 3	1,570 7		2 2	778 7		9,003 2				230 1 2
Stockton						316 ..						
Sunderland	26 4	53 4	1,393 2		40 5	2,178 7		677 1				
Swanſea								268 6				
Wells					1 ..			1,014 1				
Weymouth								882 ..				
Whitby								1,235 6				
Whitehaven				1,101				360 0	2,160			
Wiſbeach								1,057 4				
Yarmouth		518 ..				1,422 7		82 3				261 .. 12
London	34,399 2	3,387 3	306,515 7		12,620 7	43,195 1	15,850	431,990 5	109,964 3 3	11 2	1 3	213,902 .. 19
Scotland	6,180 5	660 6	32,176 7	117	3,179 4	939 ..	458 2 ..	97,673 ..	30,974 1 25	2,673 ..	4,185 .. 8	9,717 2 19
Total	64,092 5	13,805 7	401,996 2	1,222	17,847 2	137,330 ..	18,619 2 15	966,902 7	315,204 2 14	6,179 1	4,222 1 11	281,011 0 25

No. 10.

An Account *of Grain* **imported** *into Great Britain, from North America, from the year* 1783 *to* 1799, *both inclusive, distinguishing each year.*

Years.	States of America.										British Continental Colonies.			
	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Barley.	Beans.	Oats.	Pease.	Rye.	Rye Meal.	Indian Corn.	Indian Meal.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Oats.	Pease.
	Qrs. bush.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Qrs. bush.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Qrs. bush.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Qrs. bush.	Qrs. bush.
1783	5,785 2	16,185 2 ..										1,508 2 ..		
1784	6,929 ..	11,409 1 21										37 3 4		
1785	9,107 ..	8,908 .. 22									354 ..			
1786	8,897 1	4,866 .. 8									1,043 4			
1787	2,762 ..	2,800 2 25									1,520 2	5,363 3 3		30 .
1788	30,622 2	12,468 2 17									2,336 1	113 2 17	1	
1789	1,169 7	18,141 2 4				1					508 1			
1790	18,086 6	54,190 .. 3				14 2			10,545 2¼				1 ..	
1791	70,875 ..	91,397 3 12		1		98 1	263 ..		1,239 ..		9,080 4	995 3 12	204 ..	10 4
1792	3,354 6	7,570 3 13				589 7			5,677 1		657 ..			
1793	55,055 1	211,034 3 23				25 3			1 ..		1,469 ..	15 3 ..		
1794	3,290 6	8,997 2 15	243 ..			181 4			1,600 4		3,217 1	10 2 25		
1795		29,142 2 10		2 ..		35 ..			13,471 6		46,932 3	6,100		
1796	2,697 2	143,833 0 15		32 1	5 ..	363 5	160 ..	9,729 0 19	21,060 7	19,727 3 22				
1797	1 ..	649 1 27							1 1		1,125 2			
1798	22 2	168 3 26		1 6½		.. 5			21 0½		5,046 7			
1799	1 7	16,904 3 8							1 1		6,070 7			

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